

THE

FIVE POINTS

MONTHLY RECORD.

" FOR I WAS AN HUNGERED, AND YE GAVE ME MEAT :
I WAS THIRSTY, AND YE GAVE ME DRINK : I WAS A STRANGER, AND YE TOOK ME IN :
NAKED, AND YE CLOTHED ME : I WAS SICK, AND YE VISITED ME :
I WAS IN PRISON, AND YE CAME UNTO ME :—
INASMUCH AS YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ONE OF THE LEAST OF THESE MY BRETHREN,
YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME."

MARCH & APRIL, 1854.

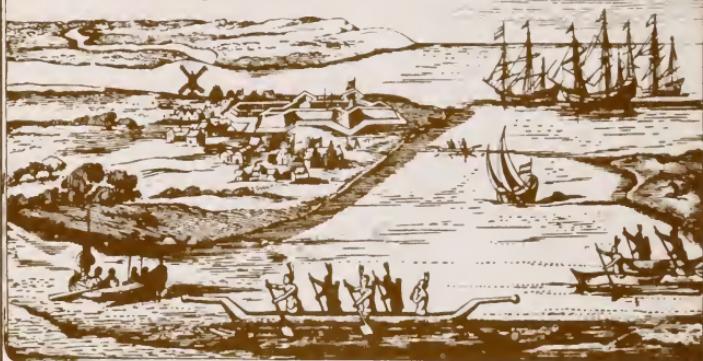
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FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
(REV. L. M. PEASE, SUPERINTENDENT)
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SEYMOUR DURST

t' Fort nieuw Amsterdam op de Manhatans



FORT NEW AMSTERDAM (NEW YORK), 1651.



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Because it has been said
"Ever'thing comes t' him who waits
Except a loaned book."

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FIVE POINTS MONTHLY RECORD.

MARCH, 1854.

THE EDITOR TO THE READER.

"AM I my brother's keeper!" Such in substance has long been the answer of Society to the cry of its distressed and helpless members. But a change has at last commenced, and social man, by individuals and communities, is beginning here and there to ask the question seriously,—"Am I not my brother's keeper?" Am I not his keeper, for good or evil, by virtue of the social relation, whether I will or no? And if so, in what condition have I kept him? Answers have come forth to the latter question, on both sides of the Atlantic, which have thrilled us with pity and horror. Those who by speechless misery were "forbid to tell the secrets of their prison-house," have been lent a voice. The deep recesses of wretchedness which underlie our metropolitan splendor like catacombs of living death and corruption, have been flung open—have been penetrated by daring discoverers, and specimens of their mysterious abominations have been dragged to the light and exposed to public gaze, so terrible and so revolting that we have cried, Away with them from our sight! Our sons and daughters shall not be made acquainted with that at which harpies might blush and devils tremble!

But the CAUSE? This question has likewise found an answer. It had been known from the foundation of the world, that man was capable of surrendering himself to sensual vices, when tempted by means and leisure; and also, that idleness would clothe him in rags. But could these explain why human beings starve to death, or prolong life only by the most horrible process of dying, in cellars two stories under ground, or *stacked* as it were, above ground, in masses of mingled life and corruption, too loathsome for imagination to conceive, art to represent, or senses to endure? Scarcely!

Efforts to heal all this by preaching and persuasion, soon served to make manifest what sheer neglect had concealed, and to startle us with the undeniable existence of helpless want and enforced vice, on the largest scale. Want, which no municipal institution and no kind of direct alms public or private, have a tendency to diminish; but which grows by the charity it feeds on: vice, literally enforced, by a necessity more inexorable, and armed with more terrible implements of coercion, than any despotism the world ever saw. The default of society in these evils was but too clearly shown. None could doubt without wilful blindness, that the failure to provide a resource for such as through any kind of infirmity are utterly worsted in the great wrestle for BREAD, has been a suicidal fault on the part of society, and a cruel injustice from the strong to the

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weak. A soulless machinery of trade, devoid of a generous and Christian element, was seen to be insufficient for the constitution of human society, where fallibility and feebleness were inevitable conditions to be met. A political economy of that sort became manifestly a dead failure, theoretical and utopian, altogether impracticable, and unsuitable to the condition of man. Our social constitution was found to be one of law without gospel; unrelenting, pitiless, and "working death."

We say that these things have taken a hold on the public and Christian mind. How far a clear theoretical apprehension of them may have extended, is uncertain; but that the dire *phenomena* have made a deep and wide impression, awakening intense sympathy, active beneficence, and solemn inquiry, in all parts of our country and of Christendom, is a fact of which we daily receive multiplied proofs. The correspondence of the Five Points House of Industry is rich in evidence of resuscitated Christian sympathy and conscience in regard to this subject, so glowing, earnest, and active, as to go far to encourage the hope that a blessed reformation in the relations of society to its helpless members, is to distinguish the latter and better half of the nineteenth century.

To promote such a result is the main object of this publication. The earnest demand pressed upon us from all quarters, for information of the condition of the poor in cities, of the history, progress, prospects and needs of the House of Industry, and of the best methods for dealing with destitution and vice, has created a necessity for some special organ of communication with the public, and certainly indicates a movement in progress, which warrants an effort on our part to contribute what we can for its wise direction and legitimate increase.

While enforcing, by the facts and arguments at our command, the industrial system of charity, helping men to help themselves, as the only system which can radically and permanently improve the condition of the outcast and destitute, in any respect; we have no narrow design in respect to the diverse schemes of benevolence which bear witness to the earnestness of the public movement on this subject. We shall seek to report not only the affairs of the Five Points House of Industry, but those of all similar enterprises; together with a general view, as far as possible, of whatever is done or attempted specially for the poor, throughout the world. Every enterprise conceived in a practical and Christian spirit, for the elevation of the destitute, will find an organ in these pages, as far as is consistently possible.

We have assumed a task both difficult and important, with a consciousness of inadequate means and preparation, but relying much upon the aid of those who are fellow-laborers with us in the cause of the poor, having interests in their charge to be promoted both generally and particularly through such a publication as this, and having facts of experience in their possession which will throw light upon the subject to which it is devoted. We earnestly call upon all connected in any manner with the special care of the poor, either in secular or spiritual relations, to furnish for this publication such accounts of their own operations, experience, prospects and views, as they may think interesting to the public, or calculated to advance the interests under their care.

We need not appeal to the friends of our cause, who are numbered by thousands known, and doubtless tens of thousands unknown, for their active support to the experiment of this little publication. We are certain that it will be spontaneously and generously rendered. We only address them in this connection to say that the permanent publication of this Record, and its prospective usefulness in awakening and directing the interest due to its all-important theme, *depends upon their subscriptions and exertions*. Let every friend who feels inclined to preach a charity sermon to his acquaintance, without leisure to do it personally, induce them to take our Monthly Record. We trust to present materials for thought which will make each reader a somewhat "sadder and wiser man," and give a new impulse, wherever they penetrate, to the great cause of charity.

Selected Correspondence.

LETTER FROM MR. PEASE TO ENGLISH PHILANTHROPISTS.

MR. ALLEN TO MR. PEASE.

London, England, January 24, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR:—Although a stranger to you, yet I venture to address you a few lines, well knowing, at least, that the subject on which I write will insure their favorable reception.

The subject of "Penal Reformatory Schools" is now beginning to excite great interest in this community and country. Very many meetings have been held in various parts of the kingdom, in reference thereto, and many of the most active as well as distinguished philanthropists in England are devoting their energies to the subject. The thinking portion of the community are beginning to feel that the practice of incarcerating in prisons, and otherwise vindictively punishing those children whom poverty, neglect of parents, destitution, and other like causes, may have driven into the commission of crime, and some of these crimes of an exceedingly petty character, is one for which a remedy should be found by a great Christian nation.

Your efforts, and the extraordinary success which, under God, has crowned them, are well known in this country, to at least those who are actively interested in the great cause of human redemption. Certainly no man could desire honor greater than that which belongs to him who has achieved (by the grace of God) the renovation of the Five Points, a locality which, we are informed, has never been surpassed in its congregations of vice, misery, and woe.

Those who know of your efforts, and know how deeply your heart is interested in the cause of the outcast, are desirous of securing your co-operation. Among those who have requested me to write to you are the Honorable Lady Byron, and Mrs. Follen, formerly of Boston, Mass.

What they and I desire of you is this, simply—that you will give us some information with reference to your method of proceeding at the Five Points, and especially would a communication from you, setting forth the superiority of kind-

ness over brute force, be valuable. What you would communicate would be incorporated in any address or addresses I might be called upon to deliver, and also be made available in many other respects. Shall I not hear from you?

With sentiments of sincere regard and Christian affection,

I am, dear sir, truly yours.

WILLIAM G. ALLEN.

REPLY OF MR. PEASE.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
NEW YORK, March 1, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have within a few days received your letter dated January 24th, and I take the earliest opportunity afforded me to reply according to your desire.

I must say, however, that you have been led to overrate the result of my humble labors. “The renovation of the Five Points” is a result which Divine Providence may yet have in store for the eyes of the present generation: but the prospect within my survey at the present moment, evidences, alas! anything but a renovated Five Points. A perceptible change, it is true, has taken place within the last three years. On the site of the worst-famed pile that ever existed in New York,—the “Old Brewery,”—the handsome building containing the chapel and schoolrooms of the Methodist mission, affords a contrast to the huge stacks of squalor around, called tenement blocks; and the humble exterior of the House of Industry, close by, serves to show what can be made from one of those blocks and its swarming inhabitants, by soap and water. The city has lately given a paling and a few green things to the square in front, and there is some general improvement in the contents of the gutters, as to the quantity and quality of things animate and inanimate. But the Five Points are still a locality unsurpassed in the city for physical and moral misery. To say *only* thus much is to speak encouragingly of it.

This is a glance at the untouched harvest-field. Could we see it by more than glimpses, and realize habitually the immeasurable work before us, would not our feeble faith be paralyzed, and our insignificant labors end in despair? I turn cheerfully from all this, to fulfil your request for an account of the method I have pursued, and the results, which under the divine blessing have attended it. But I have no imposing record of system and operations to exhibit. The little I have done, has been done through no talent for designing broad schemes of philanthropy, but by mere daily labor, guided by Divine Providence and simple humane feeling, without foresight of the future, or an ambitious hope. The House of Industry is a humble, unforced, indigenous plant of the Five Points, as regards its germination and nurture, although sprung, as we hope, from good seed sown by the great Master of the vineyard. If the principles and effects which have developed themselves in its gradual progress from the unconscious germ, can interest or aid you, they will be gladly given.

I came to the Five Points in May, 1850, by appointment, as a Methodist missionary, to preach the gospel to the miserablest of God’s creatures. To gather

a congregation and Sunday school, was an easy, if not a very pleasant task. And although it seemed almost a profanation to attempt the forms of divine worship, in the tumult of the lewd, profane, and desperate throng, still it was possible to preach to them in some sort, and to lift up the voice of prayer for them. It was possible occasionally, though not often, in visiting, to penetrate the coarse and jeering levity with which they sought to bar their consciences against an unwonted and unwished-for disturbance. But, until this was done, the saddest aspect of their condition, the bitterness of their lot, was not reached. Then it was disclosed. Then I looked into a horror of darkness which I had never imagined as possible in a world of probation : a blackness of despair, into which the blessed gospel itself could send no cheering ray. I could sometimes harrow up all their wretchedness, and excite their remorse to the border of frenzy, by an allusion that flashed the contrasts of their past, present, and future conditions upon them. But it was impossible to reach them with one word of hope or promise from all the storehouse of the mercies of God. Repentance!—“what can it, when one cannot repent?” To climb the sky, would be as easy a task for them, as to make the first step in repentance, with every avenue to a virtuous life impenetrably closed against them. Shut up to despair, they could only meet an offered Savior with the cry—“What have we to do with thee, Jesus, thou Son of God! Art thou come hither to torment us before the time?” They besought me to depart from them, and leave them as comfortable as their wretched portion would allow, since the conditions of salvation were beyond their power.

Would you remind me of the Magdalen Asylum and the Almshouse? These alternatives, it is true, and a third, that of starvation, remained to their present criminal way of subsistence; but they are all alike impossibilities morally, if not absolutely. A plausible means of escape from vice, might indeed be offered them in one of the former two; not, in my judgment, a practicable one, except on condition of perpetual self-incarceration in those institutions. We must excuse the unwillingness of the most degraded, to superadd to their present degradation that of public pauperism and virtual imprisonment, without abating in the least the stigma of infamy under which they go into the asylum and under which they must come out. To go voluntarily like lepers to the lazarus-house, excluded from the human family, publicly attainted, outcasts still, and outcasts more than ever, is a moral impossibility almost as invincible as the social disabilities under which they are crushed; nor is it surprising that of the few who pass through the experiment, the last end is often worse than the first.

But the children;—was not *there* a more hopeful field? Very little more hopeful under the circumstances. Six-sevenths of their tender, impressible days, given wholly to the sway of lewdness, violence, and drunkenness,—what could an intangible gospel do for them in the remaining portion of time?

I saw at once that I had begun at the wrong end of the work, and cast about for means to create, in the first place, a *possibility* of reformation, physically. First, I took a few of the better disposed to my own house, and cleaned, clothed, and set them to work, as I could. I sent a few to the Magdalen Asylum. But

this was nothing. I tried to find employment for them. The proposition was scouted and laughed to scorn. Little if any of the work given out to such characters would ever return to the owners, and that little, far less saleable in condition than it went. Such were the assurances I received on all hands, and, indeed, they seemed but too probable. Yet I could not utterly despair of a spark of goodness among them. I could not, certainly, leave them to perish without *trying*. So I became personally responsible for a quantity of plain sewing, and invited all who chose, to come on week days to the room used as a chapel, and sew under the supervision of Mrs. PEASE and myself. We had about forty women of the lowest class the first day. It would assuredly move the hardest heart among the rich who find what is called virtue so easy, if I had time to tell what I saw and heard of the struggles made by these lost creatures to practise the long unused, perhaps never learned, arts of honest industry, at this unexpected opportunity. They took my work to their wretched homes at night; they sewed by the borrowed light of a neighbor's candle or fire; and they were found plying the needle beneath the street-lamp! To be sure, much of the work they did was indescribable, and it would be long and profitless to tell you all the patience and expense it cost to bring the sewing to an average quality such as to earn any nett compensation; although it was, of course, necessary to pay each individual all or more than her work brought by itself. Suffice it to say, that our struggles, almost hopeless at first, were successful in the end, and such was the germ of the House of Industry. As the movement progressed, benevolent individuals became interested, and contributions began to flow in. But the first condition of reform was only begun to be accomplished: the reform itself was scarce commenced, nor was the practicable point yet reached. Their dens of sub-beastly vice, filth and intoxication, were places to stifle the first aspirations to a better life. In short, we made up our minds to come down and dwell among them, and adopt a family of outcasts.

One of the buildings now composing the House of Industry, was emptied by process of law, as a brothel—the only possible way to obtain a tenement for our purpose—and men were set to work with hoes and shovels, to remove the accumulated filth. It had been an establishment of the better class on the Five Points; but to understand the kind of eminence enjoyed by it, you should be informed that I subsequently removed from one of its immediate neighbors, a grade lower in "respectability,"—I mean from the *house* alone—*forty cart-loads of solid filth*. After the hoes and carts had done their part, we began in the upper story to cleanse out vermin and putrefaction, by covering the floors with quick lime, into which a sufficient quantity of water was thrown, and after drenching the walls, the liquid was left to percolate to the next story, where the process was repeated, and so on to the ground. By such means as these our dwelling was prepared, and the first day of our occupancy we took in thirty or forty Five Points females of all ages.

It is needless to swell this letter with a further recital of our several stages of progress, or of the sharp struggle we have had to maintain against poverty, and bitter opposition of various kinds, from the beginning of this work until now.

Against every obstacle, "hitherto hath the Lord helped us," and the march of His cause has been constantly onward, in this once strong hold of the adversary. We now occupy eight good-sized city houses, (seven being let into one by passages cut for the purpose,) with our chapel, schoolrooms, workshops, dormitories, bakery, &c.; the whole crowded with about three hundred persons of both sexes and all ages, taken from the lowest depth of degradation, who now earn collectively about three-fourths of our entire expenses, although a majority are young children, and although the modes of industry open to us, and our facilities for a profitable employment of the labor at our command, are much more restricted than will be permanently necessary. In addition to this, we have lately purchased sixty-four acres of choice arable land in the vicinity of the city, with a house of moderate size to be ready in May, for the temporary accommodation of our working inmates and children. It is expected to combine rural and city operations in such proportion as future experience may dictate. It is thus far certain, that an establishment of the largest size in each quarter, could be this day set in operation and crowded with voluntary recruits to industry and virtue, from the present legions of vice and beggary which prey upon our city. It is rendered probable, to say the least, that with adequate means and accommodations, the true charitable system of voluntary industry for the destitute, would in no long time abolish the great mass of pauperism and vice in the lower classes of New York. But we labor still, as at first, without knowing what to-morrow may bring forth, and sure only of the duty of to-day. And in this the wisdom of Providence is plain. We are but apprentices to this work, and are not to be left to our own devices, magnificent as they might be. The work grows naturally upon us, as we grow to the work, and thus it has ever been, and doubtless ever will be.

Hitherto, about fifteen hundred persons, generally from the worst classes of the unfortunate, have passed under the discipline of this institution; about twelve hundred of whom have been variously provided for on leaving it, in situations where they had opportunity to do well for themselves. Very few of these, so far as we are aware, have done badly. Many of them, on the other hand, including some of the most abandoned drunkards and reprobates of both sexes, that I ever knew or heard of, are now ornaments to the station in society to which they belong. The pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, has been taken by some four thousand persons. It is of course practically required of all our inmates so long as they continue with us.

Thus far, I have illustrated the subject of your inquiry by the best means, as I suppose; i. e. from the history of its origin and progress. It remains to answer more directly in respect to its method. In this respect, I have no discoveries or new principles to communicate. I can suggest no rules but the dictates of unaffected Christian love and common sense. The Golden Rule embodies the whole, and the utmost information my experience affords, is that it has proved a safe guide, as it will prove, I am convinced, the only safe guide, in doing good to the poor.

The first principle of my enterprise, you have observed already, viz.: that we

are bound, not only to preach repentance, but to make it physically practicable ; otherwise, we not only mock the wretched ; I more than fear that we mock God. The vices and miseries of the destitute are mainly occasioned by their want of natural qualities and outward circumstances with which Providence has favored others. There can be no other reason why any class is peculiarly poor or vicious, if, as the Bible teaches, " He fashioneth all their hearts alike." " We then that are strong, ought to bear the infirmities of the weak," securing to them the necessities of life, temporal and spiritual, by contributing of our combined and superfluous strength, to aid so far as possible, the feeble mind, the feeble limbs, the feeble will, or even the feeble moral principle, which have proved unable in the grand wrestle to keep their possessors in a condition of honest comfort. Not by giving alms, but by giving, so far as human aid can supply it, the very thing which these persons radically want, and by supplying strength to their particular weakness. The morally infirm, want a home free from temptation and replete with those incitements to virtue and industry, and restraints upon vice and idleness, which make most of the virtuous in society all that they are. The mentally or bodily infirm, must be furnished with employment, in which shrewder and bolder competitors will otherwise supplant them ; employment suited perhaps to their deficiencies, must be secured for them ; protection from a thousand snares and impositions, is absolutely necessary for them. Who will dare deny that the strong are required by Him who gave their strength, thus to bear the infirmities of the weak, unitedly, systematically, and sufficiently ?

Having gathered the helpless outcasts into a sort of parental home, where their labor could be employed to the best advantage, where their feeble attempts at virtue could be assisted and encouraged, and their worst temptations banished ; the next question was, on what terms shall they stand with us ? Shall they continue outcasts, and be made also paupers and dependents on an alms giver, who

— chills them while he aids ;
Their benefactor, not their brother man ?

Or shall they be placed in a position as respectable, as equitable, and as independent, as the nature of the case admits ? It requires but simple human kindness and Christian love, to answer this question. Instead of all charity on the one hand, repaid with sheer servitude on the other, the principle of honorable work and wages—of JUSTICE, so far as it could be extended—was the basis of the system. When that principle proved inadequate to the necessities of the case, then and not till then, charity stepped in, in her proper place, to balance the account. Of course the entrance and continuance, of every person in the institution, was altogether voluntary. We have great reformatory institutions here under government ; but the poor hate them, for this reason,—their operation is compulsory, while their name is in itself a reproach and a stigma, and their system gives life with one hand as a boon, and with the other exacts labor as servitude. I could never do people much good without their own consent and co-operation.

It would be superfluous to add that we have no connection with the police

department, and desire none. Our business and theirs are essentially distinct and incompatible. We leave the police to deal with criminals *as such*: but when they are to be dealt with as human beings simply, we can do better without the police. The least shade of penal restraint or stigma, the least sign of a police connection, would empty the House of Industry in a week, and leave its crowded and cheerfully resounding walls as silent and gloomy, and as odious to the poor, as those of any other House of Correction. When will the world learn that the iron rod (whatever its other uses), is *not* the instrument of charity !

Again, what of their character and standing in the new situation ? God says, "Repent and your sins shall be **BLOTTED OUT.**" Charitable institutions too often say, repent and reform, and you shall live branded as Magdalens and so forth. Reason about it as you may, I confess I could never find it in my heart to permit the past shame of a penitent outcast to be thrown in her face by the remotest implication, or any stigma to be cast on man, woman, or child, with reference to past circumstances. Here also, I have found the heart wiser than the head, and mercy every way better than sacrifice. I have more rarely had my confidenee abused by one of the most depraved wretches whom I have taken by the hand to lift up, than by "a man mine equal and mine acquaintance," with whom I had "walked to the house of God in company." An article of work has never been purloined from me, of the hundreds of thousands in value which I have entrusted to the lowest description of persons, indoors and out, in the last three or four years. Many a reformed and now respectable man and woman, once lost to shame and hope, has replied on being asked when or how the new life first began, by referring to some slight incident, when first entrusted with money or work, as if they were respectable; or when first spoken to kindly and encouragingly. Therefore, while present laxity of morals is in nowise tolerated, oblivion falls upon the past, and bye-gones are bye-gones for ever, in our house.

The name to be applied to an institution of this kind, forms an important part of this last topic. I sought for a title at once descriptive, appropriate, and honorable; attaching no manner of stigma, and conveying no allusion to buried ill-desert. *The House of Industry*, answers these purposes.

Thorough systems for bathing and personal cleanliness, the cultivation of music, holiday enjoyments, influences of beauty and nature—these and others, as matters of course, need not be particularized. We have always given attention, as far as poverty permitted, to these things.

Religious instruction, as the final object of the whole process, pre-eminently requires the "meekness of wisdom" in its management. Such a work as this needs the co-operation of society at large, and must be far removed from the reach of theological controversy and sectarian prejudice. The Bible is our sole standard and text-book, and though we all have our private and various church relations, yet, as an institution, we own no religious appellation but that of CHRISTIAN, and strictly require that no teaching be admitted which bears any description less comprehensive.

I have thus endeavored to present some of the leading principles upon which we aim to deal with our fallen brethren, as long as they live and have need of

us. The spirit of the whole will carry us a step farther. Having treated them as members of the human family, in life, shall we begin a heartless distinction at the point where God himself has levelled all the barriers of exclusiveness, and suffer their lowly remains to be boxed up, carted off, and shovelled under ground like dead brutes, at the expense of the city? I have bought a small piece of ground adjoining to the House of Industry Farm, and there we buried last week, with humane and Christian burial, the first who has died in our house, in a year past. The gratitude of our poor people for the prospect of this last solace and privilege, is too affecting to be described. A common Christian burial binds us together by the last and not the least of tender earthly ties. I should grieve for the man who could regard it without affection. My soul is knit to these children of want, and sorrow, and sin, who gather around me—in throngs, alas! too numerous for my power to relieve—and I can ask of my God no better boon on earth, than to live, and to die, and to be buried, among them.

Wishing you, and those interested with you in this cause, the guidance and blessing of God in all your enterprises for His poor,

I am your friend and fellow-servant,

L. M. PEASE.

Leaves from Our Journal.

The Lone Little Emigrant.

On a certain day last winter, a little girl of apparently twelve or fourteen years, was left at the door of the House of Industry, by a stranger. She was comfortably clad, though coarsely, and her air was one of bold but good-humored frankness, not wholly disagreeable. Her blunt and laconic replies had an effect sometimes exceedingly droll, and sometimes exceedingly pathetic. The story contained in her simple answers might fill a volume of real-life romance, had we the art to present its vicissitudes vividly to the imagination of the reader. Many will prefer the succinct and unadorned tale as it is, however, and few will miss its touching qualities, and its mute admonition.

“Where did you come from?”

“Sir, I come from Dublin.”

“Have you a father?”

“No, my father was drowned at Gibraltar; he was a sergeant; I never saw him.”

“What was his name?”

“Myers.”

“First name?”

“I don’t know, I never saw him. [After a pause, with sudden recollection.] John!”

“Where is your mother?”

“Sir, I don’t know. She went with my father to Gibraltar. I never saw my father or mother.”

“When did they go?”

" Before I can remember."

" Whom did they leave you with ?"

" Sir, with my grandmother. They sent money to her to keep me."

" Who brought you to America ?"

" My grandmother sent me, when my father was dead. I came by myself."

" What did you come for ?"

" To work."

" What can you do ?"

" Sir, I can sew ; I can help make dresses. [With animation.] Sir, I think I could make them pretty much all ! [Dropping her voice and eyes.] Only I couldn't fit them very well."

" What else ?"

" Oh, I can mind babies—scrub—wash dishes. Sir, I can write."

" Let me see you write." Producing a pencil, she wrote in a fair hand, her name, *Margaret Myers*.

" How old are you ?"

" Going on fourteen."

" When did you come here ?"

" Last summer, sir."

" What did you do when you landed in New York ?"

" Sir I came up in the steamboat from the ship."

" But what did you do ?"

" Oh, sir, I was near spending the night on the wharf."

" All alone ?"

" Yes, sir; I had two boxes. A man asked me what was I going to do, and I asked him where could I find something to eat, and he went and got some cakes and gave them to me. And I cried, sir. And a man took pity on me—he was the steward of the boat—and he took me on the boat to stay all night. And in the morning they didn't want me, and the stewardess spoke to the captain, and he sent up to the police, and an M. P. came down and took me."

" What did he do with you ?"

" Oh, a gentleman took me home to New Jersey, to live with him. He lived in Boundbrook; that is in the state of New Jersey."

" How long did you live there ?"

" I don't know: a good while."

" Six months ?"

" May be: I don't know. I don't like to tell lies. They had fruit: I had plums and peaches and such things. It was not long ago I came away."

" Why did they send you away ?"

" I don't know : he did not tell me much why he sent me away. He brought me to New York, and a man met him, and he took me home with him."

" What kind of place was it ?"

" It was a boarding house. They kept me free till I could get a place."

" How long did you stay ?"

" Only a little while. I got a place : they sent me away up in Brooklyn."

"How long did you stay there?"

"Oh, I came away that night. The lady didn't want me."

"Where did you go?"

"They told me at the place in New York, not to come back again, if I did they would put me somewhere. So I went in the street to try to find a place, and I got a place; but I did not stay but two or three days."

"Why?"

"There was a good many boys, and they was very rude; they said bad words; they did curse: and I didn't like to stay."

"Where did you go then?"

"I went to look for a place."

"How did you look for a place?"

"Sir, I went to the houses and asked: and I asked folks in the street, did they know of a place. It got to be night, and a man took me home to stay till I could get a place. Next day I came down in Sands-street, and a man gave me a place till I could get one, and I worked for them. I stayed a fortnight: and they didn't want me to stay any more. They gave me these shoes; they gave me this bonnet."

"Where did you go then?"

"I went to find a place, and I met a man, and he sent me over to New York, in the boat, and I rode in a stage to Fourteenth-street. I paid three cents."

"And what did you find in Fourteenth-street?"

"Oh, the man made a fool of me! The lady didn't want me: that was his wife."

"Where did you go then?"

"I walked down—down—I don't know where, and I cried, sir; then a man sent me to the Bible House. That was in Eighth-street. There I saw the man where I got these. [Holding up a Testament and a hymn-book.] He took me to stay till I got a place. I stayed there Friday night, and over Sunday. His wife gave me these books. She saw me read in the Bible on the table, and I was careful of it; and she said she thought I would be careful of these."

"What did you do then—yesterday?"

"I went to look for a place, and I met a man, and he sent me to a place in Canal-street. And I couldn't find the road to Canal-street. And I went along, and I met a man, and I asked him did he know a place: and he said the best place I could go was to Mr. Pease, and he brought me here. And that's all I know."

"Take off your bonnet now, my child, and go to dinner."

"I don't want to."

"Why?"

"I am ashamed."

"Why so?"

"My hair's tossed."

"Well, take it off: you will now be one of our children."

"Will you get me a place?"

"Certainly ;—in good time."

[*After a pause.*] "Sir, I want to go and read my Testament. Can I?"

"Certainly."

"Sir, I pray for my sins. I read, Sunday, about Jesus Christ, and I cried. I was afraid I would go to hell."

"Did you think you were going to die?"

"I didn't know when I would die, and I wanted to be ready. When I came along to-day, I saw a shop with the window full of coffins, and I stopped. I was thinking when would I be in one of them. May I go now and pray for my sins?"

The lone little emigrant here found rest for the sole of her foot. Though something bold and rude, from her exposed and rough experience, she behaved well, and in a few weeks was selected for a situation in the service of a respectable family in Pennsylvania.

A Tragedy—but “Nobody to blame.”

A poor sailor's wife had been partially supplied with necessaries from the House of Industry for a short time past. Her husband had been absent for months, leaving her destitute and dependent on her own labor for support. Her exertions now slackened every day more and more, before the most unequivocal necessity,—for she was soon to be a mother. On Saturday night she came to the door and applied for admission. It was impossible, and she went back to her lonely corner, in the attic of a rear building, in Orange-street where she lodged with another poor woman. In a case supposed to be imminent, she would have been sent to the lying-in asylum of the Almshouse, but there seemed to be no necessity for such a measure at present.

On the following morning, however, the hour of trial came, hastened by labor, privation, and distress. The woman with whom she lodged came down to ask assistance, during the hour of family worship. Her errand was imperfectly understood, at such a moment, and she went away unsuccessful. Soon she returned with a tale of horror too piteous to be repeated. She had found her unhappy lodger helpless on the floor with the new-born infant on the floor by her side. Incapable of succor, she could only rush to the House of Industry for help. An assistant hastened to the scene where mother and child lay prostrate together, helpless alike, and weltering in blood; the latter shockingly bruised, and the former rapidly bleeding to death. He was barely in time to save them. Medical attendance and necessities were procured in haste, and everything possible was done for the safety and comfort of the unfortunate pair. Not a penny nor an article of food was found in the poor woman's possession. Her furniture was a heap of rags in a corner, which she had spread for her bed.

Such is human life—in the city of New York, in the year of grace, eighteen hundred and fifty-four!

We are happy to add, that the mother and child are now doing well, under the care of the House of Industry.

The Husband's Letter.

Five Points life, familiar as it is with the darkest aspects of human nature and of human wretchedness, yet comes often in contact with the very best, and that not unfrequently among the poorest poor. We might fill volumes from it with experience of the holiest affections of humanity, in their sweetest freshness. Read this touching letter from a poor, pious Irishman, borne to the hospital under an acute attack of disease, and enter, if you are able, into the shadow of his sad and lonely lot, so dimly yet beautifully lighted with generous affections and simple trust.

We dislike to amend poor REILLY's performance, even in the slight conventional points where it might be done. We rather like best to read it in its native form as we here present it:—

“ FEB. 13, 1854.

“ REV'D. SIR:—I hope you will give protection to the bearer my wife for a short time, as i am compelled to gow to Hospital, and I cannot be content to lave her exposed unprotected to the bad morals and temptations she will be liable to. She was a Roman Catholick when i met her and i fear the people she would associate with will lead her to badness By taking her under your humane societey you will make my mind content and save her from the snares of the devil.

“ Your humble scrvt.

R. R.

“ Revd. Mr. Pease.”

—————But love, as nature loves, the lonely Poor:
Search, for their worth, some gentle heart wrong-proof,—

Wrong-proof ! Yes, that is the word. Can less be said of such as patiently enduring their life-long portion of despised toil, scarce pleasures and plenteous pains, preserve—by faith and not by sight—the meek contentment and pure spirit shown in this incident and the one next following ?

The Hodman's Banker.

A few weeks since, a hard-handed son of Erin entered the Superintendent's office, just at candle-light, after the labors of the day were done. With his lime-covered clothes and hair and hands, he looked every inch a hodman ; and he advanced and greeted Mr. PEASE (who did not immediately recognize him), with an air of frankness, and a cheerful light on his rough, honest features, that bespoke the generous and guileless heart. Putting a small paper parcel into the Superintendent's hands, he said, “ If ye plase Mr. PEASE to keep this for me,—it's the same as I brought ye the time afore ; sixty-eight dollars, I believe.”

“ Ah ! HIXON, is that you, again ? ” was the reply, with a hearty grasp of the rough hand extended, which made the poor fellow's face fairly to twinkle with pleasure. “ And how have you managed to save so much money,” said the poor man's banker, as he counted down the heavy gold pieces. “ By carryin the hod,” was the brief reply. “ The sixty-eight dollars that ye kept for me afore, I was to send to the childher in Ireland, but I gave it to the hands of the step-mother, and it's gone to her own childher, unknownst to me. But she'll get none of this, for I'll be sending it myself in about a week, when I'll have more to put with it, if ye'll be so good as keep it for me.”

A receipt for the money was made out, but he refused it with deprecatory earnestness. Sure he'd not be after takin' a resait from Mr. PEASE ! The offer

was almost an affront to the generous faith in which he came ; and to receive it, seemed to his simple heart an act of dishonor towards the poor man's friend. He was at length constrained to accept it, which he did with evident embarrassment.

To honest HIXON, the Savings Bank was but a doubtful institution. Of the value of commercial guaranties, he had little conception. But LOVE was a security which commanded all his confidence. He could not think far, poor fellow ; but like the blind, he could *feel* the more surely. The poor and lowly know unerringly the few that honestly love them,—good reason, for they are no inconvenient multitude for recognition—and forgetting all their habitual and well-taught distrust, they confide like children who have never known deceit.

Honest, hard-working, frugal, devoted HIXON ! How many costly fops are worth to the commonwealth such a citizen as thou ?

REV. MR. PEASE AND HIS TRADUCERS.

This publication is the organ of no individual. Of Mr. PEASE, we can only speak in the third person, and his communications to the public in these pages will always be marked by his proper signature. Nevertheless, our relations to the House of Industry, which is emphatically the *fact* intended and aimed at by all demonstrations, friendly or unfriendly, towards the MISSIONARY L. M. PEASE, seem to exact from us, on ordinary occasions, the same bearing which becomes him in relation to them. Our readers therefore should not feel surprise, if they are not fatigued by us with personal controversies, under any provocation whatever. Especially in the present circumstances, when stale and often-exploded calumnies are disinterred ; when accounts repeatedly audited and certified by the appropriate authorities, are impeached without a shadow of proof ; when vague general assertions from witnesses of known hostility are paraded in specific and total contradiction to unquestionable official records ; when the grossest accusations are supported only by an ingenious garbling and glossing of the very testimony which if taken in full would expose their unmitigated falsehood (we allude to the testimony of the RYAN family as to the identity of their child with the original of "Wild Maggie ;") when the revengeful statements of our expelled incurables (with no possible corroboration) are cherished in high quarters and published to the world at second hand ; when these and heaps of similar things too petty for notice, are raked together and thrust upon the public at every corner, with an amount of labor, expense, and perseverance, which betray a strong combination both of motives and persons in the work ;—in these circumstances, it can hardly be expected that either Mr. PEASE or those immediately associated with him, will leave their great work to go out to battle with enemies whose main resource for mischief—the public confidence—is forfeited in the outset by their declaration of war.

The results accomplished through the instrumentality of Mr. PEASE—be they what they may—have come through silent work, and the Almighty Providence of God. He is not, therefore, greatly tempted to put his trust in words, or to be terrified at the sound of them. He has silently continued his labors, leaving the

vindication of his character to the spontaneous interposition of faithful friends, and to the same Providence which has presided over this institution during its perilous infancy thus far. In neither trust has he been disappointed, and probably neither will be relinquished.

WHAT SHALL WE DO ?

DURING the past winter, from three hundred and fifty to four hundred people have been supported in the Five Points House of Industry, daily, besides at least two hundred full livings daily distributed to honest people outside, who otherwise could not keep starvation at bay with the pittance of employment which fell to their share.

As the cold season draws to a close, the charitable usually relax their exertions. This cause, with the preparations which we have urged forward for a Home in the country, have told severely upon our finances, and a slow and reluctant retrenchment has been lately made in the admissions, so that we now have a little over three hundred inmates.

In the present posture of affairs, a severe and immediate further reduction must be made, by the grievous measure of peremptory discharge, and our distributions of food outside must be wholly cut off—unless those in whom the love of God dwells, together with “this world’s goods,” will it otherwise. Bear in mind, that while our expenses have been \$75 per day,—or about 15 cents for each person, including Superintendent and other officers,—not more than one half of this small allowance must be contributed by charity; the rest being earned and saved, on our system, by the poor themselves.

In one word, the treasury is empty;—and is at this moment draining the purses of its friends, by hundreds and thousands of dollars! What shall we do?

THE CHILD’S ANGEL.

[LINES ADDRESSED TO THE LITTLE CHILDREN AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.]

BY A LADY.

Do you know it, little children—
In your hours of sportive glee—
That an angel stands beside you,
Whom your young eyes cannot see ?
A holy guardian angel,
Who smiles upon your joy,
And who loves the cheerful courage
Of each little girl and boy.

Do you know it, little children ?
When the tears are in your eyes ;
When your heart is sore and heavy
With the bitter thoughts that rise ;
That same dear guardian angel
Still hovers fondly nigh,
To whisper words of soothing
And to calm the trembling sigh.

Do you know it, little children ?
When you do the things you ought ;
When your tongue the truth is telling,
When you think a loving thought ;
That guardian angel’s smiling
Is like sunshine in your breast,
Though you know not whence it cometh,
But you feel that you are blest.

Do you know it, little children ?
When you speak what is not so
When you take what is another’s ;
When you strike an angry blow—
That same good angel weepeth
In sorrow for your sin ;
Repentant thought still breathing
The guilty breast within.

Do you know it, little children ?
Through all the live-long day,
That guardian angel hovers,
Unseen, about your way ;
To shield you from temptation,
To make you good and true ;
That this world, so wide and wicked,
May be some day blessed by you.

Do you know it, little children ?
When you go to sleep at night,
That angel watches o’er you
Till the morning brings its light ,—
That holy guardian angel
Whom our FATHER God has given,
To guide your straying footsteps,
In the path that leads to heaven !

INCORPORATION
OF THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. L. M. PEASE.

To the Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry:

GENTLEMEN—I rejoice unfeignedly, to find myself at the close of a period of heavy and undivided responsibility as the sole head and proprietor (legally) of the Five Points House of Industry, and at the beginning of the new system under which I have labored to place this Institution, as public property, in the custody of a lawfully incorporated charitable association. In surrendering the property and responsibility with which I had become invested by the aid of the charitable public, to the safer depository now provided, I cheerfully comply with your request for such a general view as I may be able in brief space to give, of the progress, condition, prospects and advisable plans of the Institution.

It will be interesting and profitable here to recur for a moment to the point whence we started, and to glance at the course we have passed over. The Five Points House of Industry originated, as you are aware, in a humble individual effort, made in the summer of 1850, to obtain employment for a number of unhappy females, who with the strongest desires to escape from their wretched and guilty mode of life, were debarred from every other. It was the answer of a pitying Providence, (as we cannot but feel persuaded,) to their own agonized entreaty. It happened to me to hear that entreaty.

"Don't tell us," they cried, "how innocent and happy we once were, and how wicked, and miserable, and infamous we are now; don't talk to us of death, and retribution, and perdition before us; we want no preacher to tell us all that—but tell us, oh! tell us some way of escape! Give us work and wages! Do but give us some other master than the devil, and we will serve him!"

Now the question was, and still is, so far as there is any question,—was that a true, honest statement of their case? I thought it was, and tried to meet it. The community thought differently, and that made my task a hard one. Nobody believed that work was what they wanted; that they had the same nature, acted on by the same motives, and disposed to the pursuit of happiness in the same ways, with other people. Like the lost angel, they were supposed to have said, "Evil, be thou my good;" and to riot in wretched vice, and starve upon the scanty wages of crime, housed by turns in jails, poor-houses, and kennels, racked with disease, and scourged by the law, was actually thought to be the *choice* of a large portion of mankind, rather than to live in comfort and respectability.

by honest labor. This they passionately denied; and, taking them at their word, I had to work out the truth of it by single handed experiment. For want of any other person to place so much confidence in them, I had to become first their employer and next their father. First, I became a manufacturer, and gave them shirts to make; next, I gave them a home, and became the head of a family.

Happily the position taken was *so* true, that no long time and but little capital were required to convince a few people of it partially, and thus to gain a beginning of assistance to the little germ, which thenceforward worked itself out into larger and larger room, by the inherent vitality of truth. I began in July, with thirty or forty women sewing by day, in the chapel of the Methodist Mission. In August, I took a house on the Five Points, and constituted them a family. In September, the day school was started, which was taken under the patronage of Mr. Donaldson, Mrs. Bedell, and the members of Ascension Church, and has flourished, under the care of the latter, to this day. In October, we were able to add a second house, and the inmates were increased to fifty or sixty. In February, an additional room was hired, admitting a dozen more. In May, 1851, four houses were taken, and the number of inmates ran as high as a hundred and twenty. It now came for ten months under the control of the National Temperance Society. A bakery had at this time been added to its industrial arrangements, and coarse basket making was introduced soon after. In March, 1852, the establishment reverted to my control, on the same terms on which it had been conveyed to the Temperance Society, viz.: the payment of all existing liabilities. In May, 1853, three more houses on the Five Points were added to the number, and in January last, the house No. 383 Broome street, was appropriated to the very small children, invalids, and others; making in all eight houses occupied by the Five Points House of Industry. The house in Broome street, however, will not be needed after May 1st, as its purposes will be better answered by that in the country, to be completed about that time.

For the last six months we have supported, in doors and out, a daily average of at least five hundred persons, by their labor here, and by the benefactions of the charitable. The average number of inmates is now about three hundred, of whom a hundred and fifty are children, twenty-five men, and a hundred and twenty-five women. Two hundred children are in the schools, of whom about half are from outside, but receive partial board with us. We employ two men and thirty women in sewing; sixteen girls in fine basket-making; three men and ten boys in shoemaking; an average of twenty-five women and girls in straw-work; about twenty-five persons on the farm (in building and the care of workmen) and the rest of our inmates are engaged in miscellaneous necessary services, except a small number who pay board in the Institution, for the purpose of reformation or protection. The whole number which has passed through the Institution since its commencement, cannot be estimated lower than from 1,500 to 2,000.

The proportion of all our expenses, which has fallen upon the charitable, including the preliminary expenses in which the objects of the effort could render no assistance, may be seen in the following abstract:

		Tol. Expenses.	Earnings.	Bal. in Donations
To May.....	1851.....	\$2,625 21....	\$509 65....	\$2,115 56
Balance of.....	1851.....	7,772 55....	5,117 74....	2,654 81
	1852.....	13,135 12....	8,754 63....	4,230 46
	1853.....	17,671 92....	8,243 72....	9,422 20
Three months in 1854.....		7,777 07....	2,411 57....	5,365 50
Earnings accumulated, as per Inventory.			1,640 86	
<hr/>				
Totals,.....		\$48,981 87....	26,684 20	23,928 53

[For the purposes of this illustration the Farm Account is excluded.]

But there is a species of moral progress, not easily shown by figures or description. I have alluded to the incredulity of the public with reference to the willingness of these lost people to lead an honest life, if enabled to do so. This unbelief was so strong, that during the first year of our labors, it was almost impossible to obtain a situation for one of our girls in any decent family. By degrees, however, a few obtained trial; and the example of their success as domestics, caused neighboring employers to inquire for similar girls. Slowly the demand thus spread, until, so great is the change in public feeling, we have sent to situations throughout the past year, from thirty to fifty persons per month, with an urgent and continual demand for twice as many as we can supply.

With regard to the state of the public mind, towards this enterprise of benevolence, the most encouraging developments have been witnessed in the last six months. The purchase of our farm, through the spontaneous liberality of ten individuals, is prominent among the tokens for good with which we have been favored, and has been followed by a stream of benefactions, which, though perhaps not large in comparison with the work devolved upon the Christian community of New York, in behalf of its poor, or in comparison with its ability to perform that sacred work without delay, is still large enough to afford a signal token of the revival of primitive Christian charity in the modern world. The entire amount received or subscribed since October last, is nearly \$25,000.

THE FARM, purchased last fall, consists of sixty-four acres of choice arable land, and cost \$11,390, of which \$1,390 are paid, and the balance, to be paid in annual instalments of 1,000, is pledged to the Institution, in equal parts, by ten gentlemen who came forward voluntarily and without concert, to assume the burden of those payments. Our land lies in the town of East Chester, Westchester county, sixteen miles from the city, between the Harlem and New Haven railroads, about one mile distant from the former at Bronxville, and half a mile from the latter at Pelhamville. The region of country in which it is situated, is elevated and healthy, and the farm itself is a delightful spot, with a slightly undulating surface, adorned with groves of hickory, maple, chestnut, and other forest trees, and watered on two sides by the beautiful little river Bronx.

We have now the foundations and materials in readiness for a frame building, measuring 28 by 45 feet, and two stories high, with attic and basement, which will be ready for occupation about the first of May. This building is situated a few rods in the rear of the probable site of the main buildings. It will accommodate a hundred of our people this summer, and will serve for farm and building

purposes, until the main buildings are ready ; after which, it will always be convenient for workshops or some other necessary use.

I should recommend an appeal to the public for means to construct during the present season (on a well considered plan) at least the central division of an edifice which will by the extent of its accommodations, tell materially upon the condition of the destitute in this city next winter ; at the same time that no sudden and excessive expansion is attempted, and no debt incurred. The building should be so planned as to admit of extensive enlargements, with perfect economy and convenience, as fast as the public liberality, stimulated by the successful management of the Institution, shall enable the Trustees to effect them.

While the country establishment should be regarded as the great field of improvement, and the principal dwelling-place of those under our charge, the house at the Five Points should not be given up, but maintained as a centre of operations and influence in the city, a place of reception, trial and training, and of temporary employment and relief, where such only are needed. The prospect of transfer to an inviting home in the country, will generally be a strong incentive to good conduct, by which the length of trial in the house at the Five Points, may be regulated.

The principal industrial operations being there carried on, it may be hoped will eventually render the country establishment in a great measure self-supporting, while that at the Five Points will always be partially so. The employments at the country house should be farming and gardening (in the proper seasons) in which all inmates of either sex should take part, according to their strength and capacity. In the intervals, house-work, plain sewing, tailoring, shoe-making, basket-making, and all other branches of industry which can be profitably introduced, should be taught and carried on. All of our operations, whether in city or country, will doubtless be conducted upon the vital and distinctive principle of the system, as embodied in your articles of incorporation, viz., voluntary labor and just wages, as far as practicable ; and charity, pure and free, where charity becomes necessary. It is this which distinguishes our system from pauperism, and justifies the effort to supersede the Almshouse by the House of Industry. We start with recognizing the claim of our unfortunate brethren to our best counsel and assistance in the common duty of supporting themselves and their families by free and honorable labor ; subject only to such restraints and conditions as their moral infirmities may render necessary to that end ; and as far as possible, in the exercise of all the natural relations and responsibilities ordained for the moral health and development of man ; or in a state as much as possible approximated to that great institution of nature and nature's God, the FAMILY.

We regard it as the best thing we can do, to give employment and encouragement to otherwise suffering or thriftless families, without impairing their domestic ties or responsibilities ; and we labor for the time when society will take upon itself to see that none shall be driven to beggary and crime by lack of honorable employment. Next to individual homes of their own (improved in comfort and economy by the public care) is the object, where no better can be attained, of giving the destitute a general home, where they may resort for employment,

board, instruction, and whatever else they need, without sacrifice of independence and self-reliance, except so far as their own labor falls short of supporting them, the line where strict justice fails their need, and charity begins to supply it, being distinctly marked. In such an establishment the great principle to be kept ever in view is, that we are dealing not with things, but with persons, in all respects essentially like ourselves, and that our great end should be the development of their humanity on all sides, to higher and nobler forms. The deadly evils of strict segregation in large and uniform classes, should be guarded against as far as the nature of the case will allow, and may and should be mitigated (with other improvements of situation) by promotion into higher departments, as the moral progress of individuals may warrant and merit.

Finally, whatever importance we attach to judicious measures for temporal, social, and moral improvement, may we and our successors never forget the eternal necessity of religion to the welfare of created beings, nor cease to make it our paramount object, to bring them to a saving acquaintance with the Gospel of Christ. Upon this depends the worth as well as the success of all our labors; failing of this, or of an influence tending thither, our toil and treasure will be but as water spilled upon the ground. Bible instruction, daily devotion, weekly divine service, and Sunday Schools, must be established and unchangeable parts of our system, and should be attended to with the paramount fervor and zeal appropriate to the pursuit of "man's chief end." May the Gospel, in its purity and spirituality, and the devoutly invoked presence of the Divine Spirit, never depart from this Institution; but may it end as it began, in simple, humble effort, for the salvation of SOULS.

L. M. PEASE.

NEW YORK, April 10th, 1854.

PROPERTY OF THE INSTITUTION:

APRIL 1st, 1854.

MADE OVER BY MR. AND MRS. PEASE TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIVE POINTS
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, ON THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1854.

The Farm in East Chester, 64 acres and 1 rood of Land,	\$11,390.00
Buildings and Building Materials,	1,650.00
Live Stock, Farm Utensils, and Furniture, as Inventoried,	346.00
Furniture at No. 383 Broome-street, "	350.00
Furniture, &c., in the Houses at the Five Points, "	2,437.22
Cash (belonging to the Farm,)	1,076.07
	\$17,249.29
Deduct Liabilities, in Unpaid Bills,	1,146.36
" " Duc on Farm,	10,000.00
Nett Total,	\$6,102.93

THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TO THE PUBLIC.

IN assuming the charge of the Five Points House of Industry, the Trustees feel the responsibility resting upon them, and the necessity of continued and well sustained effort on their part adequately to discharge their duty. When they look at the class among which they are to attempt to induce a reformation, they would almost fear to undertake the task, did the experience of the past not warrant a reasonable expectation of success for the future. The results of the labors of Mr. Pease and his co-laborers, and the happy influence which he has been able to exert, give an earnest of the blessing which rests on the undertaking; and the Board of Trustees hope, by strengthening his hands, and aiding, advising, and co-operating with him, to be instruments of effecting a great change in the degraded locality where the institution is situated. Mr. PEASE has in the most disinterested manner vested in them by legal conveyance the property of every kind connected with the enterprise, and resigned into their hands the control of the institution, which he has fostered and conducted for nearly four years with highly creditable and successful management. He is now the Superintendent, not the owner, of the Five Points House of Industry.

The Trustees most urgently call upon the public to sympathise with them in their undertaking, and to give them liberal and continued support. They have this day received an assignment of all the property at the Five Points House of Industry, but with this property comes great responsibility. They have nearly five hundred persons to feed; they have no public funds to rely on; no annual subscribers; no permanent income from any source; no property save the household furniture and furnishings of the workshops; no house to occupy rent-free, as have most other institutions in the city—but they come to their labor, like the recipients of their bounty, empty-handed, strong only in the conviction that the good work which has been begun will not now be allowed to languish, but that a sympathising public will sustain them in their efforts.

In a community like this, where the public legal charities are so liberally conducted, and where thousands are maintained and supported at the public expense, the question naturally arises, why attempt to create another charitable association; why not resort to those provided by the civic authorities? Let any one desirous of an answer to this query, walk along our crowded streets (Orango or Anthony), and he will there see vice, poverty, and degradation still rampant, and be convinced that another effort of a reformatory character is required, to elevate and change the character of the population.

The peculiar feature of the Five Points enterprise is, that it is a House of Industry. The victims of vice and want, oppressed with a heavy-heartedness which they only can know, have here a remedy which they can appreciate, for their distress—they have work and wages—the only condition of admission being an outward propriety of demeanor, and the expression of a desire for ultimate reformation. On this they are received, fed, clothed, and provided with work; and in very

many cases the strong remembrance of their years of early training and virtuous habits recurs to them, prompting to renewed obedience. They find delight in occupation, "the blessed glow of labor," and a returning self-respect, in the support which their labor affords. A few months of seclusion, religious instruction, returning health, and consciousness of usefulness, alter the characters of the inmates, and they go to some situation or employment, with their resolutions for reformation strengthened, in many cases, by an awakened consciousness of their religious responsibility.

With such a field before them, the Trustees call upon the public for sufficient and effective support, while they promise on their part that the means committed to their hands will be economically and carefully dispensed. It must be evident, that, though a House of Industry, it cannot be self-sustaining, as the benefits of the labor of the inmates are lost as soon as a thorough reformation makes it expedient for them to seek permanent employment. A large number of the inmates also are too young to contribute at all to their own support, and the House of Industry provides for all the meals (nearly 400 daily) given to the scholars attending the Day School at the Five Points, the educational expenses of which are generously sustained by the Church of the Ascension in this city.

Besides the current expenses of the institution, the Trustees this year appeal to the public for a sum to enable them to erect suitable buildings on the farm now conveyed to them in Westchester County. The system of intended operations is sketched out in the statement of Mr. Pease, and to that they would refer as a general exposition of the plan; but they remark, that without a liberal contribution they will be unable to commence at all this adjunct to the House of Industry at the Five Points. They estimate that at least twenty thousand dollars will be required to enable them to carry out efficiently the scheme proposed, and for that sum they now appeal to the public. The sum seems large, but it is believed that no institution has accomplished a greater amount of good with the funds committed to their care than the House of Industry; and the Trustees are unwilling to believe that the first appeal they make, as a corporate body, will not receive a warm and ready response. Let those able to give, remember that "the wealth of a man is the number of things which he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by."

HENRY R. REMSEN,
CHARLES ELY,
GEORGE BIRD,
EDWARD G. BRADBURY,
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,
THOMAS S. EELLS,
CHARLES B. TATHAM,
WILLIAM W. CORNELL,
GEORGE G. WATERS.

Trustees.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NEW YORK, }
April 10th, 1854. }

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

This is to certify as follows, to wit, the persons whose names are hereunto signed, all being citizens of the United States, desire to, and do hereby associate themselves, for charitable purposes, under the name and title of **THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.**

The particular objects and purposes of this Association, are—

I. To assist the destitute to support themselves, by providing for them employment, protection, and instruction, according to their necessities.

II. To provide partial or entire support, with suitable instruction, to children and others incapable of self-support, and not satisfactorily provided for by their parents, guardians, or by existing institutions.

III. To imbue the objects of its care with the pure principles of Christianity, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, without bias from the distinctive peculiarities of any individual sect.

The number of Trustees to manage the same, is nine.

The names of the Trustees of such Association for the first year of its existence are—Charles Ely, Henry R. Remsen, George Bird, Edward G. Bradbury, Archibald Russell, Thomas L. Eells, Charles B. Tatham, William W. Cornell, George G. Waters.

The principal office of the Association is and shall be located in the City and County of New York.

THE UNDERSIGNED are all of full age, and the majority of us are citizens of the State of New York.

Dated at the City of New York, the third day of March, A. D. 1854.

JAMES DONALDSON	DAVID SANDS
GEORGE DOUGLASS, of Douglass Farms	OTIS C. LOVETT
A. A. LOW	HORACE B. CLAFLIN
HIRAM BARNEY	RICHARD WARREN
JOHN STEPHENSON	MORRIS REYNOLDS
EDWARD C. DELAVAN	F. W. HOTCHKISS
JOHN N. WILDER	CHARLES ELY
CHARLES TRACY	HENRY R. REMSEN
HENRY SHELDON	GEORGE BIRD
ANSON G. PHELPS	EDWARD G. BRADBURY
GEORGE G. SPENCER	ARCHIBALD RUSSELL
WALLACE E. CALDWELL	THOMAS S. EELLS
HENRY C. BOWEN	CHARLES B. TATHAM
JAMES R. SPALDING	WILLIAM W. CORNELL
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE	GEORGE G. WATERS.

City and County of New York, ss.

On the sixth day of March, 1854, before me personally came James Donaldson, George Douglass, Hiram Barney, John Stephenson, Horace B. Claflin, Frederick W. Hotchkiss, Charles Ely, and George G. Waters; and on the seventh day of March, 1854, before me personally came Abiel A. Low, Anson G. Phelps, Henry C. Bowen, Washington R. Vermilye, Morris Reynolds, George Bird, and Charles B. Tatham; and on the eighth day of March, 1854, before me personally came George G. Spener, Wallace E. Caldwell, and Archibald Russell; and on the ninth day of March, 1854, before me personally came Charles Traey, Henry Sheldon, David Sands, Otis C. Lovett, Richard Warren, Henry R. Remsen, Edward G. Bradbury, Thomas S. Ells, and William W. Cornell; and on the 10th day of March, 1854, before me personally came Edward C. Delavan, James R. Spalding, and John N. Wilder—all of the said persons being severally known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Let the within Certificate be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York.

New York, 11th March, 1854.

T. W. CLERKE

Clerk's Office, City and County of New York, ss.

I, Richard B. Connolly, Clerk of the City and County of New York, do certify, that I have compared the foregoing Copy Charter with the original thereof, which was filed in my office on the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1854, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 11th day of March, A.D. 1854.

RICH'D B. CONNOLLY, *Clerk.*

State of New York, Secretary's Office.

I have compared the foregoing Copy Charter with the original thereof, this day filed in this office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Albany, this thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

A. G. JOHNSON, *Dep. Sec. of State.*

BY-LAWS OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

ADOPTED MARCH 17, 1854.

I. THE Members of this Society are the persons who have subcribed the Articles of Ineorporation.

Vacancies oeccurring among them shall be filled by the remaining members by election, from among those contributing to the funds of the Society, but not more than one-fourth of the whole number shall at onc and the same time belong to the same religious denomination.

No person shall be elected a member unless his name shall have been presented at a previous meeting and reported on by a committee, or unless he shall be recommended by the Board of Trustees.

The Society may at any time increase the number of members, provided notice of a motion to that effect has been given at a previous meeting, and a majority of the whole number of members shall vote in favor of such increase.

II. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who, together with the Board of Trustees, shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting. Vacancies, in either of said offices, shall be filled by election, at a special inceting to be called for that purpose.

The Board of Trustees shall have power to fill vacancies in their own body.

III. The President shall preside at all meetings, preserve order, decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Society, and appoint committees whenever it shall not be otherwise ordered.

IV. The Seeretary shall have charge of the Seal, By-Laws, Reeords, and Documents of the Society.

It shall be his duty (in the absence of special directions from the Board of Trustees,) to fix the time and place of meetings, and give notice of the same.

He shall keep full and accurate records of the proeceedings of the Society, and give notice to the officers and servants of the Society, and to the Trustees and committees, of all votes, orders, or resolutions, affecting them in the discharge of their respective duties, and perform such other duties as usually pertain to the office of a Secretary.

V. The Treasurer shall receive and keep the funds and securities of the Society, and disburse and dispose of the same under the direction of the Board of Trustees.

VI. The Board of Trustees shall appoint their own Chairman and Clerk, and make their own By-Laws, which shall not be inconsistent with these By-Laws.

They shall meet at least once in each month for the transaction of business, and shall make a full report to the Society at its annual meeting.

VII. The Society shall also, at its annual meeting, pleet an Auditing Committee, to be composed of three members (not being officers or Trustees), to serve for the ensuing year, to whom the accounts of the Trustees and Treasurer shall at any time be subinitted, and who shall report thereon to the Society.

VIII. The Society shall hold its annual meeting on the second Monday of March in each year, and special meetings shall be called, whenever required, by the Board of Trustees, or upon the written requisition of any seven members.

Notice of meetings shall be given, by depositing notices in the Post-Office at the city of New-York, directed to the members respectively, at their last known places of business, or residence, at least three days previous to the time of meeting.

The hour and place of meeting shall be fixed by the Board of Trustees, or, in case of their omission, by the Secretary.

Nine members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

IX. At the Annual Meeting, the order of business shall be—

1. Reading the minutes of the preceding meeting.
2. Reports and communications from officers of the Society.
3. Reports of Trustees and Committees.
4. Elections.
5. Miscellaneous business.

X. In case of a vacancy happening in the office of President, or Secretary, the duties of the office so vacant shall be discharged by the Chairman or Clerk of the Board of Trustees respectively.

In case of the absence of either from, or his inability to act at, any meeting of the Society, the members present may appoint a person to discharge the duties for the time being.

XI. Any officer, servant, or Trustee of the Society may be removed for cause, by a vote of a majority of the whole Board of Trustees.

XII. If any member of the Board of Trustees be absent from the meetings for three successive months, without reasons satisfactory to the Board, his place may be declared vacant.

XIII. The Society may, for cause, expel a member, by a vote of a majority of the whole number of members, at any meeting whereof two weeks previous notice shall have been given; but no member shall be expelled without being heard in relation to the charges against him.

XIV. No alterations shall be made in these By-Laws, unless the same shall have been moved at a previous meeting, and shall be adopted by a vote of a majority of the whole Society.

BY-LAWS OF THE TRUSTEES

OF

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

I. STATED meetings shall be held on the second Monday of each month, at such hour and place as the Board shall from time to time appoint. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman, or by any three of the Trustees.

II. The order of the business shall be as follows :—

1. READING OF THE MINUTES.
2. REPORTS OF OFFICERS.
3. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.
4. REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENT.
5. ELECTIONS.
6. UNFINISHED BUSINESS.
7. MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

But at special meetings the business for which the meeting was called shall have a preference over all other business, after the reading of the minutes.

III. The Chairman, Clerk, and Standing Committees shall be elected at the stated meeting in March ; and at the stated meeting in April, a Superintendent and Matron shall be elected, who shall hold their offices for one year, unless removed by a two-thirds vote of the Board. All elections shall be by ballot, and a majority of all the Trustees shall be necessary to a choice.

IV. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings, and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Board, and exercise a general supervision over all the affairs of the institution.

V. The Clerk shall give notice of all meetings,—keep correct minutes of the proceedings,—file and preserve all documents submitted to, or received by the Board,—notify committees, officers, and agents, of all resolutions affecting them, in the discharge of their duties,—conduct correspondence, and perform such other services as usually appertain to his office, or are specially delegated to him by the Board.

VI. There shall be three standing committees, to be called :—

1. THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.
2. THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.
3. THE DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE.

To consist of four members each.

At any meeting of such committees, duly called by the Chairman thereof, two members shall constitute a quorum.

The action of the committees upon the matters submitted to them shall be certified by the signature of their respective presiding officers.

VII. The Finance Committee shall audit all bills and claims, and the accounts of the Superintendent and Treasurer,—invest and manage the surplus funds,—

make, or authorize all purchases of provisions, stores, or articles consumed, and raw materials used in the institution, and the sale, or other disposition of the proceeds of labor.

VIII. The Building Committee shall supervise all constructions and repairs, and the procuring of plans, and making of contracts for the same, and shall certify such contracts and their due fulfilment, to the Finance Committee, before any order for payment shall be made.

They shall have the general supervision over the land and its management, buildings, goods, and chattels belonging to the society,—inspect the same, once at least in each month,—authorize all necessary repairs, and recommend to the Board all such alterations, improvements, or additions, as they shall deem advisable.

IX. The Discipline Committee shall regulate the terms of admission,—recommend the studies and branches of industry to be pursued by the inmates, and see to the proper introduction of the same, when ordered by the Board,—and provide for the secular and religious instruction of the inmates, and for Divine worship.

They shall also examine, and approve or suspend, and report to the Board all general rules and regulations which the Superintendent may make in regard to the conduct of those under him, or the management of business,—investigate and report to the Board upon all complaints of misconduct on the part of any officer, agent, or employee of the society,—and shall generally have charge of all matters relating to the internal government of the institution, not otherwise provided for.

X. The standing committees shall make a succinct report of their proceedings at each stated meeting. And at the February meeting shall present a report for the entire year.

The Treasurer shall deposit the moneys in his hands, in a bank to be approved by the Finance Committee,—shall pay no bills or claims until the same have been approved by the Finance Committee,—shall keep correct accounts of his receipts and disbursements, and present short abstracts of the same at each stated meeting, which shall be recorded by the Clerk, in a book to be kept for the purpose.

XI. The Superintendent shall nominate such persons as he shall judge most fit to fill the subordinate offices, which shall from time to time be created, and appoint them, if approved by the Board or Discipline Committee. He shall see that the incumbents are faithful in the discharge of their duties, and that the By-Laws and Regulations are duly observed.

He shall have the immediate charge and control (subject to the By-Laws and orders of the Board), of the whole institution, its property and inmates, and of the studies, and branches of industry to be carried on.

Orders and Resolutions of the Board of Trustees, or of committees thereof, affecting his subordinates, shall be communicated through him.

He shall keep a record of the name, age, and birth-place of every inmate,—the time of his or her entrance and discharge,—the previous habits of life, and such

other facts as he may think worthy of preservation, and in case of death, the time and cause of death.

He shall keep a journal of the daily events occurring at the institution, which shall be submitted to the committees whenever required.

He shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, purchase all supplies, dispose of such of the products of labor as are not wanted for consumption, and pay over the proceeds to the Treasurer. Provided, however, that he may pay from the funds in hand, such compensation and wages to the inmates and inferior employes of the institution as the Finance Committee shall approve, rendering accounts thereof to the Treasurer, with proper vouchers.

He shall keep accounts of all work done, and supplies delivered, and shall accompany all accounts and bills submitted to a committee, with his certificate as to their correctness.

He shall be responsible for the proper discipline of the inmates, and prevent visits to them by improper persons, or at improper times.

He shall prepare weekly, a statement of the number of inmates, the admissions and discharges, deaths, the number of sick, the employments pursued, work done, supplies received, cash payments and receipts, and such other particulars as shall be necessary to give a succinct view of the condition of the institution, which shall be submitted to the committees when desired, and to the Board at the stated meetings.

XII. The Board may at any time fill vacancies, or do any other act which has been omitted at the time hereinbefore prescribed.

XIII. Amendments of these By-Laws may be made at any meeting, provided notice of a motion for that purpose has been given at a previous meeting.

**FINANCIAL REPORT,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 1st, 1854.**

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
BALANCE IN TREASURY, April 1st, 1853..	\$845 93	PROVISIONS.....	\$11,674 30
BOARD.....	1,293 25	CLOTHING.....	886 10
RENTS.....	698 75	RENT.....	2,404 50
SALES.....	6,572 15	GENERAL EXPENSES, (Including Out-	
DONATIONS.....	12,074 60	door Poor, Furniture, Repairs, &c..	2,014 17
DEFICIENCY.....	305 64	SALARIES.....	1,559 30
		PAID INMATES FOR WORK.....	3,251 95
	\$21,790 72		\$21,790 32

FARM ACCOUNT.

DONATIONS.....	\$5,092 18	PAID ON PURCHASE OF LAND.....	\$1,446 75
		BUILDING.....	1,850 29
		STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.....	255 21
		FREIGHT AND TRAVELLING.....	78 63
		FURNITURE.....	30 80
		BALANCE REMAINING.....	1,430 50
			\$5,092 18

INMATES OF THE INSTITUTION.

Number of Inmates, April 1st, 1853.....	176
" " since received.....	898
	1,074
Of the above, there have been expelled.....	18
Ran away.....	22
Sent to the Hospital.....	19
Returned to their Friends.....	75
Died	8
Sent to Situations.....	597.....
Remaining in the Institution.....	739.....
	353

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE REV. L. M. PEASE, AT THE FIVE POINTS;

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORK, IN MAY, 1850, TO THE FINAL SETTLEMENT AND TRANSFER OF THE INSTITUTION TO THE PRESENT INCORPORATED SOCIETY.

MUCH having lately been said of the accounts of the Rev. L. M. PEASE, they are here thrown open to the public eye, in the fullest manner practicable. The Donations are given in detail, from first to last: the Receipts and Expenditures are given in classes, by months: and the original entries in detail from which these are made up, are open to the examination of all.

The accounts of the Institution will continue to be published monthly, in the same manner.

ACCOUNTS OF THE RELIGIOUS MISSION;

[UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH.]

NOTE.—Mr. PEASE was employed by the above Society, in May, 1850, to establish a religious Mission, at or near the Five Points. His salary (\$900), was to be paid by the Society directly; but the work of raising funds for the incidental expenses, was committed to the Missionary. Hence the following account.

It is necessary to remark, that from the 1st of October, 1850 (four months after the commencement of the work), until the close of the connection between Mr. PEASE and the Society, all the expenses of the Mission-room, except rent and lights, were paid out of the school fund, provided by Mrs. Bedell, Mr. Donaldson, and others.

Expenditures.

	1850								Total by classes
	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
Rent of Mission Room	\$29.17	29.17	29.17	29.17	29.17	27.17	29.17	29.17	\$233.36
Repairs and Cleaning	84.16	2.83	2.01	5.66					94.66
Lights	5.93	38	75	75	4.50	2.94	3.88	1.75	20.88
Furniture	7.04			1.50					8.54
Total by months . .	\$126.30	32.38	31.93	37.08	33.67	32.11	33.05	30.92	\$357.44
Total Received . .	\$120.00	45.00	22.50	14.00	33.69	21.94	5.00		265.13

* Drawn from Charitable Fund, to balance this account, January, 1851 \$92.31

* NOTE.—A large portion of the Charitable Fund having been contributed at this time by Methodists, often without a clear apprehension of its distinct character, it was thought right to presume that they intended to support the religious as well as the charitable department, and in a case of necessity like this, to apply a portion of that fund to religious purposes.

Donations to the Religious Work.

June, 1850.	C. C. Leigh	\$5 00	J. W. S.	\$3 00	W. F. Hall	\$1 00
B. F. Howe	\$20 00	Mrs. S. Verplanck	5 00	Friend	2 00	Cash 75
Noah Worrall	20 00	Saml. Halstead	5 00	C. G.	1 00	Harper & Brothers 10 00
J. B. Cornell	20 00	Charles Irving	5 00	E. W. C.	1 00	
O. D. McLain	20 00			Peter McLain	1 00	November, 1850.
John Falconer	10 00			D. Brennan	1 00	Cash 1 00
W. C. Palmer	10 00	Phelps, Kingman & Co.	4 50			Do. 94
I. & V. Kirby	10 00			October, 1850.		Do. 5 00
S. Halstead	10 00	John Stephenson	10 00	C. V. Anderson	5 00	Mr. Simmons 3 00
		J. W. Kellogg	5 00	David Coops	5 00	Starr & Co 5 00
July. 1-50.		Cash	3 00	Cash	91	John Henry 10 00
Wm. B. Skidmore	10 00			G. G. Smith	5 00	
Oliver & Brothers	5 00			Hadden	5 00	December, 1-50.
S. H. Hanford	10 00	Wm. Truslow	5 00	M. C.	1 00	E. B. Sutton 5 00
Total	- - - - -					\$265 12

CHARITABLE ACCOUNT;

PRIOR TO THE SEPARATION FROM THE LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, BUT INDEPENDENT,
AND DISCONNECTED EXPRESSLY FROM THEIR RESPONSIBILITY.

From May, 1850, to May, 1851.

EXPENDED FOR	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.
Alms and Provisions..	\$3.40	6.32	3.94	25.53	27.71	61.33	72.56	104.96	213.39	239.71	275.36	161.35
Work and Materials..	4.25	5.15	.....	28.20	42.60	21.85	50.92	42.70	32.36	79.92
Furnishing, Reps., &c	28.05	94	6.50	26.52	22.82	127.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundries.....	50	5.56	67	2.05	4.06	2.13	173.65	211.65	57.22	.....
Rent.....	6.00	6.00	12.00	12.00	63.67	138.00	88.00	.....
Teacher.....	22.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....
Def'cy in Rel. Fund..	92.31	.....	.....	.....
Expenses by months..	\$3.40	6.32	8.19	59.23	34.21	102.70	149.73	165.69	427.81	324.07	657.37	356.44
Receipts.....	4.25	12.56	47.97	44.19	142.83	61.25	455.59	163.35	375.44	455.70	344.91
Total Expenditures.....	\$2625.21
Total Receipts.....2108.34
Balance defrayed by L. M. PEASE.....	\$516.77

Donations

TO THE CHARITABLE ACCOUNT, TO FEB. 15, 1851.

[The Donations which have been made a subject of accusation, are printed in bold type, as they may be seen in their proper places on the original books.]

<i>June, 1850.</i>		<i>December, 1850.</i>		<i>Per James McGee 5 00</i>	
Mrs. B. F. Howe \$	50	Friends per Brother	1 00	Mr. Scale per Miss	Ward by D. Chase 10 00
Orlando McCoy	1 00	Eells	11 00	Webb	Mission Box 7 04
Several Friends	75	Friend from Geor-	.....	Mission Box	Brother Eells for
Mr. Coles	2 00	gia	5 00	Owen Carpenter	poor Inebriate 1 50
		Mission Box	6 00	Per Brother Leigh	Brother Eells for
		Mr. Croom	50 00	" Eells	poor Woman 5 00
A Friend	25	William Wheeler	.....	Mission Box	Mission Box 3 52
Friends	11 31	per Reynolds	2 00	Do. do.	Per W. Beecher 5 00
Do.	1 00	O. P. Woodford	1 00	Jenny Lind \$200	Do. do. 5 00
		Cash	1 00	W. N. Seymour &	Do. do. 2 00
		H. Z. Pratt	2 00	Co.	25 00 Cash 4 00
A Friend	5 00	J. M. Degou	5 00	Cash S. B.	10 00 Do. 25
Do.	5 00	Per Brother Eells	3 00	Do. S. C.	5 00
Do.	25	Mission Box	4 62	E. H. & Co.	5 00
Do.	2 25	Cash	2 00	B. B. & Co.	5 00
Do.	5 00	Van Nostrand	1 00	Cash	10 00 Mission Box 4 25
Difference between		Davids & Black	1 00	Do.	3 00 "7th Ward" per J.
Labor	25	Leonard Kirby	2 00	Friend	3 00 D. Chase 1 00
Cornell	5 00	D. Appleton per R.	3 00	Atwater	3 00 Harriet Tanner 3 00
Stranger	5 00	Carson & Hard	5 00	G. J. Brown	2 00 Beulah Burnell 10 00
Friends	1 75	W. K. Cornwell	1 00	G. & S. Robbins	5 00 Mary A. Foley 2 00
Do.	2 00	Friend	25	Friend	10 00 Mission Box 9 87
Do.	50	Mission Box	1 72	D. A. Comstock	5 00 Per Miss Taylor 1 00
Mr. Howe	50	Do. do.	1 34	Lockwood	10 00 " Drew 1 00
Do.	50	Friends	4 25	Wight	5 00 Mission Box 2 14
Mr. Cornell per Mrs.		Mr. Orton per North	1 00	D. Hadden	5 00 Per C. C. Leigh,
Deuel	2 50	Cash	5 00	S. Leeds	2 00 from Friend 100 00
Cash	7 87	Do.	25	Cash	5 00 Little Boy and Girl
Do.	35	Per John Falconer	17 00	F. W. Stone	1 00 from Cazenovia 50
Friend	2 00			Wolfe & Gillespie	5 00 Mission Box 7 53
Do.	25	November, 1850.		Cash H.	2 00 Miss Laurence per
Mr. Coe	2 00	P. Reynolds	2 00	John R. Myers	10 00 Miss Wilday 5 00
		P. W. Downer	12 00	Cash	1 00 H. W. Durns 3 06
		Mr. Degou	1 75	Ball, Thompson &	John H. James, shoes 3 00
S. G. Smith	10 00	Cash	2 00	Black	10 00
John Falconer	10 00	Mr. Savage	1 00	Homer Morgan	5 00
Missionary Box	6 92	Mission Box	3 50	Cash	5 00 February, 1851.
Friend	25	Lumber Man	1 00	Do.	3 00 James Risbeck 2 00
Missionary Box	1 77	Wm. C. Chapman	5 00	" Brooklyn"	Friend, Colored
Do.	do.	Cash	1 00	G. Williams	5 00 Home 1 00
Do.	12 46	C. C. Paine	5 00	J. Knapp	5 00 Per C. C. Leigh from
	2 79	Per Brother Eells	14 00	I just stopped to	Friend 88 00
		Sullivan st. Church	6 00	hand you"	25 Do. do. 76 75
A Friend	1 00	Mission Box	6 00	4 Turkeys	1 50
Collection for Mr.		Miss Howe	1 00	W. S. Brown per C.	Total \$1100 04
Martyn	4 40			C. North	5 00

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES: MAY 1851, TO MARCH, 1854.

RECEIPTS.							EXPENDITURES.						
1851.	Board.	Donations.	Rents.	Sales.	Bak'try	Bakery	Provisions.	Cloth. Ing.	Gen'l exp'n's.	Rent.	Salaries.	Work & mat.	
May ...	\$920.25	464.42	23.50	70.31	186.67	161.78	989.20	55.87	222.70	227.17	—	—	
June ...	126.36	61.00	24.00	99.26	330.46	320.48	313.42	—	110.36	—	—	—	
July ...	152.97	604.19	99.50	131.26	357.41	397.56	244.45	18.00	141.34	238.34	150.00	—	
Aug ...	124.24	354.21	14.50	27.86	301.84	258.82	247.57	29.20	13.88	119.17	150.00	—	
Sept ...	205.41	400.01	24.00	33.25	358.50	343.77	208.06	17.08	92.80	119.17	—	—	
Oct ...	171.62	231.00	2.00	119.03	395.48	513.75	360.15	58.19	29.28	119.17	75.00	—	
Nov ...	185.03	207.67	32.75	73.88	368.10	352.19	237.54	34.64	48.11	119.17	75.00	—	
Dec ...	188.71	497.67	35.50	296.33	407.67	351.12	323.42	16.63	149.77	119.17	75.00	225.00	
Totals..	1374.59	2820.17	255.75	781.18	2706.22	2699.53	2232.81	229.61	808.24	1061.36	525.00	225.00	
Total for 1851 (8 mos.).....				\$7937.91								\$7,772.55	
1852.													
Jan ...	220.28	267.79	30.00	83.97	341.55	331.26	244.60	—	56.48	119.17	75.00	—	
Feb ...	141.65	176.00	29.00	212.20	294.52	353.06	137.71	36.48	6.52	119.17	282.44	191.31	
March...	189.89	843.19	19.00	39.28	380.45	315.94	322.04	29.73	27.40	238.34	89.94	74.73	
April ...	177.13	536.00	33.00	92.95	433.03	291.52	390.62	18.39	173.28	172.50	96.87	—	
May ...	232.99	*132.67	67.00	101.52	403.50	445.28	211.99	4.75	28.59	135.00	125.00	38.69	
June ...	197.61	61.00	66.25	161.05	428.13	315.86	236.31	22.04	22.43	120.00	125.00	133.60	
July ...	212.08	149.80	54.38	85.99	324.54	346.47	363.57	13.58	23.92	120.00	—	26.82	
Aug ...	159.04	45.25	58.00	39.36	261.27	202.12	398.38	20.68	34.02	120.00	75.00	25.07	
Sept ...	235.22	157.00	59.11	200.89	304.62	279.93	410.49	23.67	13.64	120.00	150.00	18.33	
Oct ...	292.32	86.35	62.75	96.73	274.69	324.43	428.06	15.50	21.84	120.00	75.00	100.91	
Nov ...	336.29	400.44	69.00	189.64	297.35	169.19	703.18	8.50	47.19	120.00	150.00	65.99	
Dec ...	249.82	1406.41	52.00	230.62	233.03	232.00	703.34	—	408.03	120.00	—	136.23	
Totals..	2644.25	4255.90	599.49	1534.20	3976.68	3668.06	4550.29	193.32	863.34	1451.68	1319.88	1088.55	
Total for 1852.....				\$13010.56								\$13135.12	
1853.													
Jan....	156.10	750.44	44.00	178.95	237.67	488.67	387.72	—	123.46	120.00	185.00	170.27	
Feb ...	175.64	171.98	43.00	255.65	250.75	259.00	244.64	—	43.19	120.00	19.70	190.71	
March...	168.97	69.75	66.97	204.63	264.81	279.74	301.36	21.69	161.90	120.00	167.00	224.51	
April ...	193.19	569.33	63.00	309.25	248.73	308.38	404.88	—	193.03	120.00	30.00	358.11	
May ...	72.18	395.80	75.50	226.41	222.78	234.00	217.90	2.99	203.48	200.00	200.00	235.22	
June ...	106.39	531.23	78.85	199.81	201.76	232.12	279.55	47.40	160.97	200.00	45.00	149.58	
July ...	97.55	279.05	67.75	125.43	147.68	295.50	223.28	8.80	53.15	200.00	14.00	93.57	
Aug ...	96.54	1068.99	66.90	192.72	181.65	451.99	628.08	34.13	225.43	200.00	61.00	94.08	
Sep ...	123.29	1172.91	60.25	1347.78	222.61	329.13	453.41	24.12	31.58	200.00	338.67	109.71	
Oct ...	145.62	970.27	62.00	199.55	263.09	180.00	470.39	7.83	110.54	201.50	141.07	212.24	
Nov ...	135.18	1420.54	58.00	219.46	350.13	374.50	740.81	77.36	127.05	400.00	110.00	165.80	
Dec ...	131.82	1507.74	37.50	614.42	420.51	754.00	673.68	182.95	264.77	—	180.09	748.63	
Totals..	1602.47	8907.96	723.72	2861.36	3062.17	4217.03	5020.90	407.27	1698.46	2081.50	1492.33	2754.43	
Total for 1853.....				\$17157.68								\$17671.92	
1854.													
Jan ...	42.75	2196.97	8.00	757.50	244.17	†	768.30	19.08	165.39	200.00	105.00	462.90	
Feb ...	66.30	905.57	78.00	383.50	200.09	†	1681.97	196.12	204.89	283.00	126.67	277.90	
March...	82.44	1056.27	43.00	301.63	204.19	—	1977.43	285.32	273.89	200.00	207.00	342.21	
Totals..	191.49	4158.81	129.00	1442.63	648.45	—	4427.70	500.52	645.17	683.00	438.67	1083.01	
Total, 1st quarter of 1854,.....				\$670.38								\$7777.07	

* To this period, the donations include the moneys received from the National Temperance Society, amounting to \$2,768.83. † Merged in Provision Account.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.				TOTAL EXPENDITURES.			
1850-51.....	\$2,625.21	Defrayed by L. M. PEASE	\$2108.34	1851 (8 months).....	7,937.91	.....	7,772.55
1852.....	13010.56	.....	13135.12	1853.....	17157.68	.....	17,671.92
1854 (3 months).....	6,570.38	.....	7,777.07	Through Treasurer's Account.....	1,772.60	Balance in cash, April 1st, 1854	92.47
Total.....	\$49,074.34	.....	\$49,074.34	Of which the donations amount to \$24,540.65. Adding donations for the Farm (5,097.18), the entire amount actually given to this Institution, is \$29,637.83.			

<i>February, 1851.</i>	Benj. Disbrow	5 00	From Sands	J. C. L. per Mrs.
J. M. Degouli	Isaac W. Blain	10 00	St. M. E. Ch.	Probasco 25 00
Mrs. Duffy per J. M.	John B. Hall	25 00		S. S. of Sands st. M.
Degouli	Mrs. Jane Sedgwick	3 00		E. Ch. Brooklyn 5 00
Wm. Henderson	F. W. Palmer, Esq.,		<i>March, 1851.</i>	Cash f'm the Grand
Eliza Johnson	per Jno. Falconer	10 00	E. P. Williams	Jury 14 75
James Summerville	George Bird	20 00	Sylvania	4 00
James Seaman	Cash	10 00	Joshua & Susan	
R. D. Miner	A Friend to Missions	3 00	Beale	2 00
Wm. Ford	Decatur Circuit	1 00	Geo. Merriam	5 00
Cash	Riker	56	Rev. Doctor Parker	5 00
J. Alexander	E. R. Durham for		George Douglas, of	From Friends on
A. Widunsenville	N. Y. Con.	2 00	Douglas Farm,	Sabbath 11 00
A. Honeywell	B. Orsherman	5 00	per Miss Mary	<i>July, 1851.</i>
G. Ireland	Wm. Veltch	1 00	Duncan	Cash from Friends 1 85
Chas. Herberg	E. B. Baltimore	2 00	Several Friends per	A. C. B. 3 00
A Friend to the poor	F. C. Smith, Select		Geo. Merriam	Dr. Kelly 5 00
Do.	School for Children		R. C. I.	L. B. Loder 5 00
Do.	dren	2 00	John D. Ascough	L. M. Pease 51 00
Isaac Sinith	Mission Box	3 87	Mrs. Colden	<i>September, 1851.</i>
A Friend	A Friend	1 00	Mrs. Wilkes	Subs. to N. T. Soc. 86 67
Cash	Concord R. B.	1 00	Friend to Poor	
A Friend	A Friend	1 00	Cash	<i>October, 1851.</i>
Do.	J. S. Post, Pough-	1 00	Per C. C. Leigh	Subs. to N. T. Soc. 231 00
Cash	keepsie	1 00	John D. Ascough	
J. M. Wallace	Cash	38	Proceeds of Tebber-	<i>November, 1851.</i>
Mrs. Van Anken	A Friend	55	nacle Meeting	Cash 13 00
Cash	Mission Box	7 49	Per Rev. Mr. Reynolds	
Thomas Ireland	A Lady	2 00	Cash	<i>December, 1851.</i>
Mission Box	Laura Brush	5 00	A Friend per J. D.	Subs. to N. T. Soc. 303 50
Mrs. Ann Miller	A. E. Pease	5 00	Chase	
J. C. Riker (book)	L. M. Pease	5 00	<i>May, 1851.</i>	Total \$1207 16
			Cash from Friend	
			56	

<i>January, 1852.</i>	E. R. Gurley	1 00	Charles Pratt	F. R. Fowler 10 00
Subs. to N. T. Soc. 73 62			Mrs. Osborne	H. M. Shepherd 10 00
			Cash	F. M. Meyer 10 00
<i>February, 1852.</i>	Charles H. Smith	10 00	Mrs. Mary Whiting	J. C. Wetmore 5 00
Subs. to N. T. Soc. 176 00	M. L. Bloom	1 00	Per Rev. Mr. Osgood,	Mart. & Caldwell 5 00
	J. Davenport	5 00	from the Young	W. N. Seymour & Co. 25 00
<i>March, 1852.</i>	Mrs. Williams	3 00	Ladies of his Con-	Children of J. E.
Alex. Semm	Charles Ely	25 00	gregation	Brush 1 00
Col. in Tem. Meeting	J. H. Van Aken	50 00	Friend to the poor	A Friend, by W. R.
Caroline P. Smith	Mr. Thayer	1 00	George Roberts	Hopkins 50 00
Mrs. Gatty	Rev. John Rowland	1 00	Rev. Mr. Noyes	Cash 5 00
L. Whitinore	Rev. Jacob Abbott	5 00	Mrs. Rogers	E. B. Hoyt 1 25
Edward Delafield	Per John N. Alcott	48 80	Mrs. J. T.	G. B. 10 00
Alfred Brush			Friend to the poor	Clerks, Seamen's
Swift & Hurlbut			George Bird	Bank 3 00
R. L. & A Stewart	Friend from Owego	1 00	Cash	A Lady in black 5 00
Miss J. M. Wallace	Isaac W. Blain	8 00	William Daniels	John J. Crane, by
J. C. Green	Mr. Chase, Fall River	1 00	Lack & Kitcham	J. W. Swift 100 00
Robert Carter	Noah Worrall	10 00	E. H. Center	W. C. Gildersleeve 10 00
Peter Lorillard	Peter Miner	5 00	Robert Devin	
Miss A. Bronson	Cash	25	Cash	<i>December, 1852.</i>
Win. W. Cornell	T. R. Hubbard	5 00	3 Gentlemen from	Unknown 3 00
Stephen Allen	William Kent	10 00	Philadelphia	Friend 3 00 Do. 2 5 00
Henry Cornell	E. H. Hall	5 00		Do. 1 63
<i>April, 1852.</i>				Mrs. J. J. Astor 50 00
				A. R. M. 3 00
George Bird	W. L. Helfenstein	5 00	Wm. Brown	Phelps & Carley 1 00
G. W. Colton	Mrs. C. R. Williams	6 00	Wm. E. Allen	H. Phelps 1 00
George Douglas	Disciple	10 00	Stacy B. Collins	M. De Forest 1 00
George Trimble	W. S. Whittwell	5 00	Mrs. —	E. Hoyt 50
Mrs. Angell	H. II. Burr	2 00	John Maxwell	Dr. J. Smith 1 00
	S. H. Corpell	10 00	A Gentleman in his	Mr. Colden 10 00
	Crowell Adams	20 00	Office	Mrs. Harvey 2 00
E. J. Ruivenan	C. T. Quilliard	3 00	Ladies, In Water-	L. M. Pignolet 2 50
Anson G. Phelps	L. D. Wilcoxson	2 00	bury	A. M. Chesebrough 3 00
James Walsh	Professor Upham	5 00	J. H. Tyng	C. B. Andrews 10 00
Mr. Purney	Charles Fox	10 00	E. H. Brown	H. Sheldon 20 00
A. B. Andrews	Dr. Gilmore	1 00	W. H. Tibbets	J. S. Parsons 5 00
Wm. C. Russell	Lady 2.50, Cash 50c,	3 00	Unknown	Friend 1 00
Mr. Parker, Meriden	G. W. Todd	5 00	Mrs. J. Warren	J. H. Doubleday 10 00
George Roberts	W. G. Hunt	10 00	M. S. Stockman	Geo. Palmer 10 00
	W. R. Painter	10 00	H. Colt	A. B. Durand 5 00
	E. L. Lambert & Co	25 00	W. S. Brown	W. H. Morris 5 00
Henry G. Nichols	Wm. Seymour	25 00	Mrs. Smith	J. Fairfield 5 00
George Bird			Cash	Mr. Goodline 100 00
J. C.			A. M. Tredwell	Mrs. Tredwell 5 00
Giles' Shop	Mrs. Warner	1 00	Thomas Dean	Mrs. Schappa 1 00

A Lady Friend	55 00	John Smith	2 00	Cash	5 00	Cash	25
Society of the front Man	1 25	A Friend	50 00	C. Starr	3 00	Do.	25
Boornan & John- son	443 17	J. Aareoff	5 00	Mr. Leir	2 00	Do.	2 00
A Brown	100 00	T. F. R.	1 00	Friend	1 00	Do.	5 00
J. J. Palmer	25 00	R. L. & A. S.	10 00	Cash	1 00	Per Tribune	2 00
T. H. Herring	25 00	Scudder & Hall	2 00	By E. Hoyt	3 00	A. B. Holmes	5 00
A Friend	5 00	Cash	1 26	Mrs. Boyd	4 00	E. Williams	5 00
Mrs. Helfenstein	5 00	Do.	75	Two Friends	11 00	L. G. Lockwood	5 00
B. C.	5 00	G. G. Spencer	5 00	Cash	4 00	Cash	1 00
Friend	5 00	N. Chandler	4 83	J. S. S.	1 00	Do.	5 00
Mrs. R. S. Hays	2 00	Cash	1 00	Mr. Gurney	1 00	Do.	5 00
Friend	1 00	H. A. B.	25	E. W. G.	5 00	W. Comington	5 00
Rev. Dr. Fisher	15 00	Hardware Merch't	56 27	Friend	1 00	B. & H.	5 00
Mr. Sterling	3 50	Thomas Ells	10 00	C. R. S.	5 00	Cash	2 00
Mr. Burton	1 00	E. C. Bogert	5 00	D. Gilmer	1 00	Clerks, Adams' Ex-	
Cash	50 00	" New Churchman"	5 00	J. Blake	1 00	press	13 00
J. C.	20 00	Mr. & Mrs. McCur-		Mrs. W. H. Bennett	2 00	S. T. Caswell	3 00
H. W. Bradward	2 00	dy	10 00	Mrs. Vanderburgh	2 00	G. T. S.	2 00
Juv. Miss. Soc. Lodi	10 00	Friend	5 00	Mrs. Maynard	1 00	Mr. Helfenstein	5 00
		Cash	1 00	Mrs. Lowndes	12 00	Rev. Dr. Fisher	15 00
		H. W. C.	1 00	Several Persons	29 00		
						Total	\$4047 62

January, 1853.	Young Ladies of Mrs.	Contributions of Six	Three Gentlemen	3 00
Congrega'l Church at Lodi	Leverets' School	Merchants by W.	Mrs. George E. Van-	
11 50	A Lady	2 00	derburgh	10 00
Lady	Mrs. Lamont	2 00	Several Friends	8 50
Gov. Williams	Miss Ingalls	3 00	Capt. Walker	1 00
Cash 20, Cash 5	Mrs. Ledyard	1 00	Wm. D. Russell	5 00
Cash 5, H. Grew 50	Mrs. Worthington	25	Ebenezer Caldwell	3 00
C. L. B.	M. Burroughs	1 00	Mrs. Pike	2 00
Rev. M. Hoyt	Friend	1 00	Mr. Valentine	1 00
J. H. Williams	Chas. Hamburg	1 00	John Stevenson	100 00
Geo. Bird	Soc.of the Iron Man	167 50	Mr. Broadwood	1 00
A Friend			Cash on Sabbath	5 00
J. S.			April, 1853.	
Mrs. Murray	February, 1853.	Mr. McMaster	A Lady	1 00
Cash	Wm. Waterman	10 00	A Friend	3 00
S. A. Mallory	Friend	50	C. & R. Roberts	4 06
Rev. M. Cook	Dr. Thomas	5 00	The Ladies of Mrs.	
Judge Beebe	T. Allen	1 00	Townsend	2 00
Dr. Muhlenburgh	E. F. Breck	1 00	George Ellwood	25
Thos. Bank	Rev. E. H. Chapin	5 00	R. F. Western	1 00
Cash	Isaac Blain	10 00	Sabbath Donations	6 00
A Little Boy	Mr. & Mrs. Couklin	1 50	Five Five Points	
Unknown	A. McLean	2 00	R. H. Curdip	1 00
Cash 5, Friend 1	Wm. J. Bently	12 00	Thieves	21
Friend	Infant Sab. School,		J. H. Torrance	1 00
Kitty McCurdy	Versailles, N. J.	2 00	Friend	5 00
Miss Pheby Mitchell & Lucy Dakin	Mrs. Robt. T. Brown	3 00	G. G. Benedict	3 00
T. W. Higgins	G. M. Bleeker	5 00	M. L. White	5 00
C. L. B.	J. M. Mortiuer	3 98	Hinchinan	10 00
Wm. C. Sabin	A Friend	5 00	M. B. Williams	1 00
Friend	A Poor Disciple	10 00	Robert Shiuauon	10 00
E. W. Sergeant	Two Ladies	1 00	James Warden	5 00
R. H. Avery	Wtn. Steele	5 00	Peter Louillard	50 00
H. Zabriskie	A. Lynes	5 00	B. H. Field	25 00
Clerk out of Situation	Cash	50	Dr. Cheeseman	5 00
Daniel Lowe	M. F. per Dr. Knox	50 00	Dr. Cheeseman	3 00
Adams & Co.	Per Mr. Mitchell	26 00	Dr. Draper	5 00
Rev. D. M. Graham			G. Brown	5 00
Jaffrey & Sons	March, 1853.		J. Warren	10 00
II. H.	Two Ladies per		I. Morgan	10 00
M. M. H.	Mrs. Greggs	6 00	S. Draper	5 00
J. A. S.	Miss Ingles	5 00	G. Chapman	5 00
J. Walker	Dr. Wilson	5 00	W. Edgar	5 00
J. Guyon	A Young Lady at	5 00	A. Lane	5 00
J. P. Warren	the Museum	2 00	Cash 5, Cash 2,	7 00
Trustees of Ward School No. 25	Mrs. Bucklin	1 00	Cash 4, Cash 3,	7 00
Mrs. Seymour	A Young Lady per	1 00	S. A. S.	10 00
Rev. Mr. Noyes' Church Brooklyn	C. C. Darling	4 00	Gentleman	Proceeds
Mrs. Cooper	Mrs. R. W. Carter	5 00	J. S. Abbott	239 00
Mrs. L. C. Ham- mersley	George Clay	1 00	J. S. Abbott	1 00
Horace Billings	Rev. M. Wescott	1 00	J. G. Clarke	2 50
	Two Gentlemen	75	A. F'd from Boston	10 00
	Unknown	2 50	" Philadelphia	1 00
	Cash	50	John Clark	25 00
	Mr. Wales	2 00	G. M. Dickenson	33 62
			E. Whiting & Co.	Per W. R. Alloway
				A Gentleman from Cincinnati

June, 1853.								
Mr. Stansbury	2 00	Mr. Buckingham of Zanesville, Ohio	5 00	O. D. Duke	20 00	Clinton Bapt. S.S. per		
John Dwight	7 50	C. H. Blanchard	50	Charles A. Dean	1 00	Rev. Mr. Denison 1 50		
Mrs. McDonald	5 00	A. L. Chetham	50	Sabbath Collection	19 87	Cash 25		
Three Sailors	26	Friends	59	G. S. Reynolds	5 00	Mr. Brinsmade 2 00		
James Caulin	1 00	J. Wuitringham	10 00	Mrs. Norris	44	Lovett and South-		
E. B. Brown	5 00			3 Gents and 3 Ladies		wick 25 00		
Sabbath Collection	14 21			per Mrs. Hunting-		E. R. Pinney 1 00		
J. Louder	1 00	August, 1853.		ton	5 00	E. S. Pinney 1 00		
Mr. Whitwell	50 00	Charles Shaffer	1 00	Bessie, per Tribune	1 00	Mrs. Slason 50		
Friend	1 00	Mrs. Pell, Flushing,		M. B. Bryant, per		Miss E. P. Simpson 25		
Mrs. Hill	2 00	Per Mr. Parsons	25 00	Tribune	20 00	Mr. Slason 5 00		
T. F. Brinsmaid	5 00	Sale of a Hat	75	Mrs. Miller	50	Sabbath Collection 22 17		
Cash	25	Ladies of Fayett,		Hot Corn	1 00	Mr. Clark 5 00		
Thomas S. Hall	1 00	freight on Box	25	H. F. Lombard	10 00	Wm. Sheridan 3 00		
Sabbath Collection	6 64	Class of Young La-		Mr. Hammond	1 00	Friend of Home		
H. A. Chittenden		dies, Reformed		A. M. Tredwell	50 00	Missions 50 00		
Bro. & Co.	100 00	Dutch Church		Cash	37	Congregational		
Mrs. Trenbath	25	Lafayette Place	5 00	Knox	5 00	Ch. Morrisania,		
Mrs. Hartwell	5 00	Mrs. Parks	50	F. V. A.	5 00	per Mr. G. P. 5 00		
Fest' al Proceeds at		Mrs. Lathrop	50	G. T. Trimble	100 00	W. B. Jun'r. 2 00		
Rev. H. W. Beech-		Mrs. Starkweather	50	George, Sara, Isa-		Cash 2 00		
er's Church	238 72	Mrs. Devereux	1 00	beila, Anna, and		Poverty's Offering 1 00		
Arthur Thurston	2 00	Mrs. Caroline Taft	50	Little Kate	5 00	Friend 2 00		
Sabbath Collection	2 24	E. Wheeler	2 50	H. H. Gill	1 00	J. M. Chapin 2 00		
H. W. Pitkins	5 00	G. W. W.	12	A Marine Bank Bill	3 00	S. M. D. C. 2 00		
H. L.	25 00	S. M. Eaton	2 50	V. G. Hall	50 00	S. S. Association,		
Mrs. Loomis	3 00	Sub. Collection	4 20	James Smith	1 00	Watertown, Con.		
John Greyston	1 00	Robert Lewen per		Mrs. Lewis C. Ham-		per Amos P. Baldwin 12 00		
Children's Fair at		John Gould	50 00	mersley	10 00			
Brooklyn, per		John H. Earle do.	25 00	J. T. Boyd	1 00	Hot Corn Fund, Ho-		
Jane M. Rassery	10 00	W. S. Brown do.	25 00	Cash	10 00	mer, N. Y. 4 00		
Geo. W. Duykirk	5 00	Mrs. C. R. Tredwell		Anson G. Phelps	50 00	Two Sisters 10 00		
Friend	1 00	per Mrs. Schappes	10 00	J. Hunt	5 00	S. C. Greene 2 00		
C. H. Merrick	2 00	John D. Wolfe per		R. H. Flood	15 00	E. P. Williams 5 00		
Friend	5 00	John Gould	50 00	Sabbath Collection	21 45	Congregational S.		
Sub. Sch. Collection	2 16	W. J. Paulding	15 00	P. C. B.	10 00	S. New Sharon, 8 25		
Mrs. Betts	2 00	J. H. Bourne	50	Unknown	5 00	per L. S. Berry		
Donation	10 00	Mrs. G. W. Snow	5 00	J. F. Wikoff	3 00	A Friend, per Mrs.		
L. M. Rutherford	10 00	By the Independent	15 00	J. E. Holmes	20 00	Hawley 5 00		
		F. W. Getty	1 00	Friend	5 00	Mrs. Edward B.		
		A Man with one eye	4 00	Unknown	3 00	Clayton 5 00		
July, 1853.		Reader of Tribune	1 00	Friend	10 00	Rutgers st. Water		
Cash 50c, Cash 50c	1 00	Fred. Andrews	1 00	Williams Jacobus	60	Melon Assoc' n 27 00		
Cash 5, Cash 2	7 00	Sabbath Collection	10 43	Z. Richards	1 00	Two liberal Outsi-		
Sabbath Collection	5 31	George Wood	5 00	Rev. Isaac Wescott	1 00	ders 3		
Mr. Wallace	10 00	H. Post	1 00	Hot Corn	2 00	Mrs. Mary Whiting		
A Lady	1 00	W. B. B. per Tribune	1 00	Sara J. Hale	1 00	and Friends of		
Mr. Silver	5 00	S 2. J. 10.	12 00	Mrs. J. J. Astor	100 00	Reform, in Bing-		
Mrs. Felt	2 00	A friend in Chelsea	2 00	Rev. Giles Pease	6 00	hampton, N. Y.		
Cash	1 25	Cash per Tribune	5 00	Miss W.	3 00	per Mrs. Hawley 22 00		
Mrs. Grotheer	5 00	John R. Stinson	2 00	Jessie, Grace, and		Lewis A. Hyde 1 00		
J. F. Crosby	1 00	Rev. C. C. Adams	1 50	Frank	1 00	Cash 3 00		
Orrin Judd	1 00	Make no Mention	5 00	John Noble	2 00	Mary and Katy, a		
Pres. Church of				C. B. Conant	50 00	Gold Dollar each 2 00		
Freehold, N. J.	10 56			Per Tribune Office	2 00	Mrs. A. A. Willard 3 00		
Miss Susan N. De		Poor Man's Offering	5 00	S. H. Clark, per Tri-		Mrs. Hendee 1 00		
Peyster	10 00	C. R. B.	15 00	bune Office	10 00	Mrs. Hunt 2 50		
Mary A. Sharp and		Mrs. Clowes	4 00	R. L. Sampson	5 00	Cash 1. Cash 50c. 1 50		
Maria Lownsberry	1 00	M. G. P. per Pauld-		James Cocks	10 00	Mary L. Barton 1 00		
Dr. A. Starr	50	ing	5 00	A Lady, per Times		J. F. McDowell 5 15		
James M. Reese	1 00	Mrs. Barnum	50	Office	5 00	Friend 5 00		
E. A. Vose	1 00	Mrs. Waterman	50			Cash 2 00		
Sabbath Collection	2 50	Mrs. Rosenbaum	5 00			Mrs. A. A. Willard 3 00		
Robert Parsons	20 00	Commencement	2 00	September, 1853.		Mrs. Hendee 1 00		
William Rennie	16 00	John	5 00	Anna Ritter	5 00	Mrs. Hunt 2 50		
C. H. Brainard and		Hot Corn	5 00	I read the Story and		Cash 1. Cash 50c. 1 50		
Friend	1 56	Frances Duncan	1 00	called to see	3 50	Mary L. Barton 1 00		
Cash	50	S. B. C.	2 00	Mr. Vandovan	50	J. F. McDowell 5 15		
Mr. H. Sheldon	25 00	Humanity	10 00	Mary Ann, Mt. Car-		Friend 5 00		
E. S. Graham	2 00	Friend	1 00	mel	3 00	Cash 2 00		
Little Mary P. Roe,		E. A. Burrows	3 00	G. C. Burnap	15 00	Mrs. Barley, per Mrs.		
Flushing, L. L.	16 53	Mrs. Farnum	50	Mr. Moore	20 00	Mrs. Ireland, per Mrs.		
Several Ladies	6 75	W. W. W.	20 00	J. W. Williams	10 00	Willing 5 00		
Henry Grew, Phila.	70 00	Brooklyn	1 00	E. A. McKinney	1 00	B. Edgerton 5 00		
John P. Mitchell	5 00	A Resident of Brook-		Joseph Mann	5 00	Henry Hyde 5 00		
Mr. Hawkhurst	5 00	lyn	3 00	Biningger Guards,		E. B. Gilbert 1 00		
Warren Bragg	3 00	Mrs. Betts	44	por E. Brooks	27 00	N. Y. 2 00		
John Gould, Esq.	20 00	Cash, per Tribune		Please record your		H. G. E. per Tribune		
Mrs. Ballif per J. T.		Office	10 00	name "Not this		Office 2 00		
Harris	5 00	A Friend from J. S.	5 00	time"		Bloomfield Centre 7 00		
						S. S.		

Wm. P. Sherman	20 00	C. W.	1 00	Mary J. Whiting	5 00	Friend	3 00
H.	50	P. O. Goshen, N.Y.	10 00	Mrs. Brower	5 00	Cash	54
L. J.	5 00	Sabbath School,		Friend	5 00	W. R. B. Wing	1 00
M.	1 00	Great Barring-		Unknown	35 00	Francis Rotch per	
E. W. H.	1 00	ton, per Mrs.		H. P. Simpson	2 00	W. R. B. Wing	50 00
Cash	5 00	Greely	13 50	Friends, per James		Mrs. E. Kennedy	5 00
F. M.	1 00	Eliza Benedict	1 00	Donaldson	150 00	Cash I,	1 00
L. W. M.	25 00	A. C.	1 00	Rev. E. G. Parsons	1 00	Cash	25
A. G.	15 00	Cash	2 00	Lady	1 00	A. Baptist Sister	2 00
Friend	1 00	Susie, for the chil-		Mrs. A. Bartholo-		J. Raymond	1 00
Hot Corn, Troy	5 00	dren	2 50	mew	1 00	Friend	10 00
J. H.	2 00	J. F. Mitchell, Esq.	25 00	Win. Harford	2 00	Rev. G. Whipple	1 00
L. B. C.	2 00	H. N. Jennings	2 00	Prof. Bush	1 00	Stranger	1 00
E. C. Larned	5 00	L. F.	10 00	Cash	50	A. H. Stevens	1 00
C. S.	1 25	Cash	25	W. G. Cameron	1 00	Mrs. Lumin	1 00
Reader of the Tri-		Conrad Stigner	2 00	Mrs. Blanchard	5 00	Friend	3 00
bune	5 00	Sailburgh & Amu-		Mrs. —	5 00	Little Cordelia Ho-	
Cash, West Bloon-		berburg S. S. per		Three Gentlemen	3 00	ward	6 00
field	5 00	J. M. Bacon	5 00	Cash	1 00	Friend	2 00
D. R.	1 00	Cash, per Mr. Coe	1 00	Do.	1 00	J. V. Flinn	3 00
Mrs. D. T.	5 00	Hardware	3 00	Rev. W. S. Child	2 00	A. Burrows	1 00
A poor Family in		J. F. Hitty	1 00	Cash	2 00	Dr. Bartlet	5 00
Fordham	10 00	C. W. H.	5 00	Friend to poor Chil-		Sabbath Collection	56 41
Tribune Subscriber,		Mrs. M. Bucknell	5 00	dren	5 00	E. Henderson	2 00
per Tribune	1 00	R. Copeland	1 00	Friend to the cause,		Cosmopolite	1 00
Tribune Subscriber,		Sabbath Collection	28 55	Panama	30 00	Two Gentlemen	2 00
Troy	5 00	J. F. S. Cozzens	5 00	Cash	20 00	Looking About	1 00
Some one	3 00	Miss Troward*	10 00	Two Ladies	1 50	Two Ladies	1 00
A. B. P.	1 00	Maurice E. Viele	10 00	B. J. Beets, Hope-		Lady	1 00
Tribune Subscriber,		B. Palmer	2 00	dale	12 00	B. L. K.	10 00
Sheldon	5 00	George B. Gordon	1 00	Two Ladies	1 50	J. W. Mann	1 00
Cash	1 00	Country Girl	1 00	Two Ladies, Bangor	1 00	Hot Corn	1 25
E. C. B.	2 00	R. V. W.	5 00	Dr. Rae	1 75	Mrs. J. Hand	1 00
Hampden Co.	5 00	J. McGee	3 00	Called to leave my		Three Ladies Co-	
Cash	1 00	F.	1 00	Mite	1 00	lumbus, Geo.	20 00
Friend	5 00	Cash	2 00	C. T. Draper	1 00	Mrs. J. R. Woodhull	75
S. P. Leeds	75	Benjamin L. Jessup	3 00	Mr. Cornell, per II.		Pros. Clergyman	1 00
F. Meeker	9 25	Sarah Jackson	2 50	G.	5 00	Lady, Washington	3 00
J. C. A. Hill	1 00	Samuel Carpenter	2 00	R. H. Needles	2 50	Rev. M. Adams	3 00
Ladies in Hudson-		Cash, Seamans'		Lady, Philadelphia	1 00	Little Boy in the	
street,	5 00	Bank	26 00	Little Cordelia How-		Country	2 00
Charles Jenkins	25 00	Miss L. Welch	2 00	ard	6 00	Little Girl, Wil-	
Cash	75	F. Q.	10 00	S. Congregational		iamsburgh	1 50
I. A. Elliott	1 00	Mr. Shryock	1 00	Church, Pittsfield		Lady	50
Cash	25	Mrs. Noyes	5 00	Mass., Mr. G. C.		Nathan Culver	1 00
S. J. Sutherland	5 00	Mr. Keats	1 00	Burnap	16 50	Two Friends	2 00
More soon	3 00	Cash	5 00	Alfred Welling	50	Four "	4 00
H. G. N.	5 00	Do.	50	Eusebius	50	Man for looking about	17
Anna Ritter	5 00	Do.	50	J. F. Dailey and		" "	16
Two Gentlemen,		Do.	2 50	Friends	6 50	Gentle'n, Baltimore	5 00
Mobile	10 00	W. S. Chambray	25 00	W. H. Hughes, W.		S. S. Ch. of the In-	
Sabbath Collection	21 57	Cash	35	H. Wilson	7 00	carnation	7 12
W. C.	10 00	Mrs. A. Billington	14 00	Wm. Brinkerhoff	1 50	Visitors	2 75
Per J. Harrison, Troy	7 03	Chas. Gadrey	1 00	G. R. Lockwood	5 00	Dr. —	5 00
Lane & Porter	10 00	H. F. Edes	1 00	Sabbath Collection	31 56	Two Gentlemen	2 00
S. L. & J. F. Shel-		Cash	1 00	John Jewett	1 00	Mr. Laurence	5 00
don	2 00	Mr. Whitney and		Mrs. Allen	1 00	Six Little Girls	5 00
H. M. H.	10 00	Lady	5 00	H. B. Shattuck	1 00	G. R. Messernich	1 00
E. D. N.	15 00	Mr. Farmer	2 00	M. M. Ellis	2 00	James Listry	2 50
Don't mention my		Lady	25	J. A. Abbott	1 00	Misses Renshaw	
Name	10 00	Cash	1 00	L. P. Savage	1 00	& others	13 50
A Trifle more	1 00	H. B. Morse	2 00	B. B. Gibbs	1 00	J. S. Kenney	1 00
Thomas	1 00	A. M. B. per Rev.		Wm. Waterman	10 00	Mrs. Anthony	50
Dr. Jenkins	3 00	Mr. Moore	20 00	C. W. Poyer	1 00	Glastenburgh per P.	
Mrs. G. W. Shields	5 00	Cash	2 50	Mrs. Manning	1 00	S. Lockwood	10 00
Widow's mite	2 00	Do.	7 10	Mr. Ells	25	Mr. Bradbrook &	
James Van Buren	5 00			Friend	1 00	Friend	3 50
Beaver St.	1 00	October, 1853.		Helen Williams	1 00	Mrs. Wood per Thos.	
May	5 00	Cash	50	I do not give for a		Ells	1 00
Hatty	12 50	Mrs. McKee	1 00	Name	5 00	Sabbath Collection	26 18
E. S. T.	1 00	Colporteur	50	Miss A. Walcott	1 00	Cordelia Howard	6 00
Frederick Andrews	1 00	Cash	10 00	Judge Harris	2 50	A. H. Purdy, Prop.	
J. Wade	1 00	Sabbath Collection	42 57	J. W. Duncan	1 00	Nat. Theatre	25 00
J. Nichols	1 00	Ed. Brinley	2 00	C. Buflin	1 00	Cash	1 00
G. R. L.	1 00	Cash	50	T. G. Sanford	2 50	An Aged Gentleman	3 00
G. J. Kearcher	2 00	Mrs. Hastings	3 00	Lady	1 00	Lady	50
B. A. B.	1 00	F.	1 00	O. Barber	50	Lady, Brooklyn	2 50
Two Brothers, per		Two Gentlemen	2 00	Cash	50	Gentleman, Bing-	
Courier and En-		C. Blair	2 00	Gentleman & Son	10 38	hampton	1 00
quirer	20 00	N. H. Brainard	2 00	Friend	1 00	Gentleman, Vt.	1 00

Quaker & Lady	2 00	Reader of the Independent, per J.	Collection Conga'l Ch., Elmira	Mr. Coppiatt	4 00	
Cush	.50	H. Ladd	35 92	Two Friends	2 00	
S. T. Wolcott	1 00	10 00	S. S. Concert, Pres.	Cash	5 00	
Ladies f'm Brooklyn	4 00	A Gentleman, Phila.	Ch. Binghampton	W. Andrews	2 00	
Cash per J. H. He-hard	10 00	E. M. Woodford,	Mrs. Martin per. T.	Several Friends, by		
Mr. Andrews	1 00	Sub. School, W.	S. Ellis	A. F. Sterling	15 00	
S. S. Cong'l Church, Mystic Bridge	7 00	16 00	Friends in Binghampton	Cash	50	
Cash	2 00	6 00	Howard	Little Cordelia Ho-		
John Morrow	5 00	Four Gentlemen, Chambersburgh,	F. Nathan	ward	6 00	
Good wishes for Five Points Reform	1 00	Pa.	Little Cordelia	Mr. Knapp	1 00	
Mr. D. Doubleday	2 00	George Skinner	Howard	Two Gentlemen	2 00	
Cash	50	W. H. Pettis	6 00	Sab. Collections	23 28	
Mr. Pomeroy	1 00	1 00	Sch. of Mrs. Thurs-ton, Elmira, N.Y.	Ed. Willets	5 00	
C. S. Minor	1 00	Mrs. E. B. Thompson	10 00	Cash 10, do 1, do 25c	E. B. Houghton	2 00
B. Minor	25	1 00	Cash 10, do 1, do 25c	H. G. Bliss	10 00	
Ladies	1 00	Scholars of Miss Bull,	Earl & North	S. L., Clintonville	5 00	
Mr. Fox, Va.	1 00	Danbury, Conn.	H. J. Sanford	Hardware Merch't		
William Burroughs	1 00	Mr. Chapin, Providence, R. I.	Mrs. A. P. Sanford	Parched Corn	35	
A Few Friends, Winsted, Conn.	3 08	Gentlemen & Ladies	J. T. Bridge, per T.	Cash I, Cash I,	2 00	
A. M. Franklin, Supt.		Two Gentlemen	S. Ellis	Mrs. W. W. Patton	1 00	
S. S., E. Granville	5 00	Several Ladies	Mrs. Smith	Mrs. Smith	1 00	
Sab. Collections	50	A Lady	W. Seymour & Co	Gentleman at the		
Dr. T. C. per G. B. C.	5 00	Mrs. White	25 00	Mission	1 00	
Friends in Newark	3 25	Miss White	Gem'l'n & Ladies,	Lady 25c, Lady 5,	5 25	
A. Gilbert	2 00	H. M. B.	E. Broadway	Little Georgiana Har-		
A Lady	5 00	A Lady, Troy, per	S. S. Meth. Cong. Ch.	rison	5 00	
Mite, if it is worth having	3 00	S. Brown	Brooklyn	Cash 1, Cash 75c,	1 75	
A Lady	1 00	Cash 25c, Cash 56c	J. A. Underwood	Cash I, Cash I	2 00	
Little Cordelia		Mr. Cook, Troy,	Friends on Thanks-giving Day	Cash 25c, Cash I	1 25	
Howard	6 00	Howard	F'd's, 53 Barclay-st. 20 00	Sab. Collections	27 73	
Tickets for Poor		Per J. H. Ladd, In-deendant	Mr. Barnard	Norfolk-street Bapt.		
G. D. Griswold	1 00	15 00	Gratitude	Church	20 00	
S. W. Cowles	50	A Friend from the Country	Several Friends	1st Cong. Meth. Ch.		
Cash	85	Sab. Collections	W. E. Caldwell	Brooklyn	30 00	
Rev. H. A. Morse	1 00	10 00	O. P. Felden, Wal-pole	Lady 25c, Lady 50c	3 00	
Stranger, per J. H. L.	3 00	18 34	16 00	Do,	50	
Mrs. Boyd et al.	5 00	Miss Purson	A Brother in Christ	Mr. Pease	8 75	
John Boyd, Coun.	5 00	A Little girl in the Country, per her	P. A. B. Ills	S. S. Phelps	5 00	
Renben Brooks	2 00	Pastor	Louisa Crittenden,	Mr. Holmes	2 00	
Mrs. R. B. Gleason	2 00	Friend	a little girl's earn-ings	Cash 50c, Cash 321	3 71	
A. J. Evans	10 00	Invalid boy now dead!	Pres. & Cong'l Ch's,	Little Girls serving Soc. by Maria P.		
Mr. Carpenter	1 00	1 00	Battle Creek	Lyman	6 60	
C. T. Draper	1 00	George Heldt	Sab. Collections	Cash	75	
Cyrus Bishop	1 00	Wm. Churchill	48 33	Mrs. G. Zabriskie	5 00	
John Egleston	1 00	A. H. Brown	Cash	A Fr'd of the Mission	3 00	
Mr. Carter	5 00	Cosmopolite	Do.	Miss G. Pinneo	1 00	
Cash	1 00	Friend in Chambers-burgh, Pa.	Little Cordelia	Anon	3 00	
J. A. Gould	2 00	6 75	Howard,	Mr. Rutherford	20 00	
Six Ladies	7 00	Mr. Harrison	Per Mr. Post	Lady 5, Cash 25c,	5 25	
Presbyterian Friend	5 00	1 00	Mr. Baldwin per T.	A Friend in China	15 00	
Lady	5 00	J. W. Bushnell	S. Ellis	F. Price 1, Cash 1	2 00	
M. S. C. per S. B. C.	2 00	Augustus Dalson	Mrs. S. B. C.	Miss E. Warren	1 00	
Cash	50	Two Gentlemen	Benefit of Banvard's Panorama	Mr. Morgan & F'd	40 00	
William Burroughs	20 50	Two Ladies	42 12	Cash	1 00	
David Nevins	5 00	Dr. Osgood	Cash 1, Cash 3,	Virginia, Springfield,		
H. J. Sanford	5 00	Earnings of a little child	4 00	VII.	1 00	
Moses Ballou	1 00	Charles Cambry	1 00	A Friend to the little ones	50	
Judge Campbell	5 00	N. D. Williams	5 00	Mr. Hooper	10 00	
Wish to give more	75	Cash 25c, Cash 1	per S. E. Morse	Gold Dollar	1 00	
Cash	50	Little Girl, Gold Dol.	Mr. Walker	Rev. W. R. G. Mel-		
Rev. S. S. Houghson	10 00	1 00	G. W. Anderson per	lin, Auburn	6 00	
Ladies of a Lit. Soc.		Five Gentlemen f'm Pa.	Tribune	J. W. Morrell	1 00	
Lowville, Lewis County	5 00	Samuel Witmore per S. Draper	10 00	Fem. Mar. Ref. Soc.		
Navy	5 00	50 00	Samuel Whitman	Strykersville	2 00	
Little Mary R., Flushing	1 49	J. Cryden	Cash	Mrs. McPherson	1 00	
Sub. Collections	28 56	10 00	Gentleman, Boston	Cash	75	
Mr. Hollister	3 00	J. C. Williams	4 00	Sundry Friends, by		
A member of the Dutch Ch., per H. R. Remsen	100 00	Sub. Collections	Mrs. White	A. F. Sterling	27 00	
A Lady, Bridgeport, per Mr. Reid	1 00	Cash 2, Friend 1	Mr. Kenyon	From the Far West	12	
		5 00	J. F. Clark	Mrs. Wheeler, Ill.,		
		5 00	10 00	by Mrs. Probasco	1 00	
		5 00	Burroughs	W. J. Harlan	50	
		1 00	Miss E. Sanford	Sab. Collections	31 66	
		1 50	5 00	Miss Cowdrey	10 00	
		2 50	Broad-street	Cash 75c, Cash 1	1 75	
		10 00	16 00	Maddy & Olly	2 00	
		10 00	by a Lady			

December, 1853.

January, 1854.

January, 1854.		Alfred Munroe	5 00	A Lady, Medina	5 00	A Lady, Boston	1 00
Cash	2 00	A Stranger	1 00	D. McIntyre, Ann	5 00	Mrs. Beall	5 00
James and Laura		G. J. Burckhardt	2 25	Arbor, Mich.	10 00	Mrs. Patton	1 50
Earle	3 00	Mr. Hitchcock	20 00	A Teacher and 18		Miss Maggie Wins-	
Two Men 25 cts each	50	Comstock & Bro.	1 00	pupils	7 00	low, Brooklyn	2 50
Mahlon Day	3 00	Col. at Tabernacle	127 21	Mrs. Heenan	5 00	Elizabeth and Har-	
Bliss, Paton, & Co.	3 25	Little Gertrude's		A Few Friends	5 00	riet Loveridge	1 15
Two Gentlemen	1 75	Offering	11	Sab. Collection	10 50	Adelia Lippitt	1 50
Gold Dollar	1 00	Cash by a Child	25	A. J. McCreary	5 00	Adelaide Dakin	1 63
A Man	12	Betsey Mitchell	15 00	W. H. Barksdale	1 00	Miss Cooley	1 23
Master Rob. Johnson	1 00	Young Ladies of		C. Haywood	1 00	Mr. Mason, per T.	
Shamokin, North- umb'd Co., Penn.	10 00	Church of Unity,		Rev. C. E. Phelps	5 00	Eells	100 00
Manning Daniels	1 00	Worcester, Mass.	50 00	Wm. E. Churchill	10 00	Mr. Dunning &	
Cash	1 00	Frank L. Smith		A Mite from Bavaria	2 00	Brother, Meriden	4 00
Mr. Brinckerhoff	42	(Little Boy)	25	John Gilpin, by Mrs.		A Few Ladies,	
Mr. Putnam	5 00	A. M. Alberton, per		R. C. Haana	5 00	Brooklyn, Mich.	5 00
A Friend	5 00	Tribune	5 00	A Trifle	5 00	Pupils of Haverstraw	
Do.	1 00	G. W. —		Mrs. W. S. Hubbell,		Mountain Ins.	6 00
Sab. Collection	3 78	Howell, Mich.	3 00	Canandigua	5 00	A Friend	5 00
Little Lily, Bing- hampton	1 00	Cash by Rev. F. James	10 00	A Drop for thy Bene- volent Bucket	2 00	Young Ladies, Sew-	
Prof. Tyler, Amherst	1 00	Geo. Barclay, Do.	10 00			ing Circle, Water-	
Mrs. Theo. Lathrop,		G. G. Smith, Do.	10 00	Mrs. Ernst	1 25	bury	17 00
Oswego	2 00	P. A. B. & Co. Do.	5 00	Mrs. Julia Barr	2 00	Mr. Van Dusen	5 00
"Credit it to any name you please"	5 00	Rt. W. Ropes Do.	5 00	Miss P. S. Barr	1 00	Miss Price	5 00
Mrs. Cassidy	3 00	Cash	25	Mr. J. M. Fuller	1 00	A Stranger	1 00
Rev. Mr. McEwen,		Mary E. and Hen- rietta P. Atkinson	20 00	Frances M. Burke	1 00	P. O. Stamps	10
Enfield, Mass.	20 00	(Proceeds of a fair originated by them)		Mrs. Steed, Norfolk	5 00	Sab. Collections	20 98
Cash	50	Mr. R. S. Osborn, by		Miss G. Hopkins	1 00	J.F.Derrickson & Co	15 00
Mrs. H. W. Sayres	5 00	Mrs. Probascio	1 00	A Western Mother	5 00	Thomas Sullern, by	
Two Boys	2 00	Five Little Boys,		It makes no diffe- <td></td> <td>H. R. Remsen</td> <td>50 00</td>		H. R. Remsen	50 00
Mrs. F. J. Gates	2 00	Orange, N. J.	2 00	rence as to the name	3 00	Samuel Whitman, W. Hartford, Ct.	16 00
Ladies of Danbury, Conn. by Mrs. W.		A Few Ladies, Illo- boken, N. J.	4 00	Bliss, Briggs & Doug- las	50 00	N. Houghton	5 00
White	7 00	Hoboken	10 00	A Young Lady	1 00	James B. Wright	5 00
A Little Boy's Good will	09	Several Friends, by		E. G. Sheppard	10 00	S. H. F.	1 00
Friend to the Cause	1 00	A. F. Sterling	25 00	Wm. Marvin, Bing- hampton, (avails		Dr. McNevin, by Mr.	
Chas. H. Ballard	5 00	Little Cordelia Ho- ward	6 00	of a Concert given by the children)	42 25	Purdy	5 00
						Children's Aid Soc.	2 50
						Poor Box	11 15
						For the School, by	
						Stanford & Swords	3 00

A Friend, Syracuse	5 00	Sab. Collections	24 01	Cash, per J. M. Fitch,		Miss Cook	3 00
Donations at the Tabernacle	20 00	An Unknown Friend	5 00	Oherlin, Ohio	10 70	For the Sick Poor	10 00
S. C. Holmes, Paris	25 00	in the Chapel	5 00	A. W. Turner, per J.		Mr. Nathaniel Sands	5 00
H. H. Phelps, by R.		Appropriate as you have a mind	2 00	H. Van Aken, for the present relief		Little Cordelia	
M. Stanton	1 00	L. L., per W. E.		of the poor	5 00	Howard	6 00
J. W. Fletcher	5 00	Caldwell	10 00	G. W. Harris	5 00	Danl. Safford, Bost.	50
Cash	2 00	From a Friend in		A Friend	1 53	A Lady	3 75
A Lady	5 00	the country for		E. T. R., per J. G. B.		L. S. Ward	1 00
Rev. A. B. Kid,		the immediate relief		N. Y. Herald	2 00	Child's Mission Box,	
Bronly, Mass.	13 66	of the Poor	5 00	Six-penny Col of		Esopus	3 00
Amos Bissell	1 50	Mrs. Chas. Peck, Sec.		Clerks in Am. Ex.		Mrs. Voorhies	2 00
C. W. Prior	1 00	Ladies Sewing Circle,		Bank, per J. G. B.	6 00	A Friend in Conn,	
S. Prentiss, Norwich, Conn.	5 00	New Britain, Connecticut	1 00	Chas. T. Cromwell,		per G. W. Root	50 00
A Friend	3 00	Eliza Nevin, Gt. Barrington, Mass.	15 00	per J. G. B.	100 00	Samuel Whitman	25 00
Cash	25	S. S. Children and others, Oberlin, O.		Cash	4 00	A Gentleman from	
Rev. Mr. Kilburn	3 00	per J. M. Fitch	24 33	G. C. Allen, "Call every 3 months for the same"	10 00	Elmina	1 00
Clerks of S. & T. Lawrence	6 00	For the Relief of the present wants of the Poor, per Chas.		Cash	75	S. S. 1st Cong. Ch.	
G. W. D. Smith	3 00	Ely	5 00	Mr. Steele, Brooklyn	5 00	Manchester, Conn.	4 30
Exhibition of S. S. of Laight st. Bapt. Church, per E. G.		P. S. B., Do.	25 00	A Lady	1 50	Mr. Barker, Ply-	
Bradbury	100 00	Mr. P. A., A Friend to the children, Do.	50 00	An Unknown Friend,		mouth, through	
Little Cordelia Howard	12 00	Mr. Requa, per Rev.		per Bro. Smith	5 00	N. Y. Eve. Post	10 00
John Robinson	5 00	Mr. Nye	25 00	May Heaven Bless your Store	1 00	W. D. Russell	5 00
G. F. Walker	2 00	Mr. Woodbury	5 00	Little Cordelia		Isaac L. Platt	10 00
J. F. Sheafe, per J. Donaldson	100 00	A Friend, per G. G. Spencer	10 00	Cash	1 00	Cash	
James McBride	100 00	Geo. B. Pearson	5 00	Howard	6 00	Howard	6 00
C. Smith	3 50	Little Cordelia		Cash, Where from?		March, 1854.	
S. F. Barrett, Cazenovia	1 00	Howard	6 00	Never mind	10 00	Mrs. E. Thoinas, per	
Collect, at Niblo's	125 60	A. P. F., by Courier & Enquirer	20 00	Board for an Unfor-		J. W. Thomas	100 00
A. Sheldon	25 00	S. S. of Cong'l Ch.	1 35	tunate	5 00	Geo. D. Whitewood,	
Cash	2 00	C. A. Illicomb,		Unknown, by Caro-		the earnings of a	
Lady	1 00	Burlington, Vt.	12 76	line Granby	20 00	Little Boy	1 00
A Drunken Man	1 00	S. S. Children of Unit. Ch., Chicopee, Mass., per E.		Cash	1 00	A. Sheppard	1 00
Sab. Collections	14 05	Proc's of Concert	256 19	John P. Soule and		A Friend	1 00
Emma, Lizzie, Lyla	1 06	February, 1854.		Fds. Providence	10 00	Eng. Lutheran Ch.,	
Class in Springfield	S. S. 5 50	C. A. Illicomb,		Meeting	5 00	Pittsburgh, per Mr.	
G. W. Randall	1 00	Granby, Ct.	1 35	Joseph B. Austin	50 00	W. A. Passeyant	10 00
C. P. S., Naugatuck, per Hopkins	10 00	Mr. Lamont	10 00	Mrs. G. A. Keeler	1 00	Mr. Lansdowne	5 00
Poor Box	3 00	Miss Inglis	5 00	Poor Box	3 16	Little Cordelia	
Small Means	1 00	Cash	50	J. B. Drummond,		Cash	
L. Whitney	4 25	A Few S. S. Scholars of 1st Cong'l Ch.		Baptist Churh,		Howard	6 00
Boston	6 00	St. Albans, Vt.	8 61	Hartford	22 00	Sab. Collections	22 84
C. B. Bryant	1 00	Mr. Litchworth	5 00	Cash	2 37	Jemima M. Blakely	10 00
Binghampton	5 00	Friends	75	James G. Clark	5 00	H. Merriam	1 00
A Lady, Boston, per D. Hammond	50 00	For the children at		H. E. Gillilan	5 00	Poor Box	4 17
A. P. Belcher, Berkshire, N. Y.	2 00	Five Points	5 00	A Lady	1 00	Ed. D. Thomas and	
W. H. C.	5 00	E. Mynders, per W.		A Friend, Ithica	1 00	others, Aurora, N.	
M. B. Lane (for 3 children)	8 25	E. Caldwell	10 00	Gentle'n in Chapel	10 00	Y., per W. Goodall	5 00
Two Ladies and 4 Children	9 00	John Davenport	10 00	A. Wiggin	5 00	S. S. Ass'n Water-	
A. Woodruff	5 00	For the children at		F. Smith	3 00	bury, Conn., by A.	
W. McKay	5 00	Clinton Tent No 12	75	C. A. Remington	5 00	P. Baldwin	6 00
Clerks of L. O. Wilson, & Co.	6 62	John Davenport	10 00	John S. Hall	1 00	Cash	30
Geo. Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y.	1 00	For the Sick Poor	20 00	Cash	2 00	J. T. Harris	50 00
A Little Girl's Christmas Present	1 00	Little Cordelia		Do. P. M. 18 15		Ladies of Cong. Ch.,	
A Friend from Jersey	5 00	Howard	6 00	Do. P. M. 18 15		Friend'p, by Rev.	
Little Cordelia		A Friend, per Mr. H. Fisher	15 00	A. Kidder	1 00	A. Kidder	1 00
Howard	6 00	Tickets	8 50	Mr. Turnubill, East		Mr. Turnubill, East	
Mr. G. Elliott	1 00	Sab. Collection	37 43	Boston	3 00	Rev. Mr. Wyman	2 00
Mr. Tremper	1 00	Cash	1 50	Thomas Truesdale	1 00	Abby Cornell (dec.)	12 00
Mrs. Gatty	1 00	Mrs. Holly	1 00	Sab. Coll., A. M.	7 66	A Lady	2 00
Mrs. Chambers	1 00	Cash, per J. G. Benet		Do. P. M. 18 15		Two Little Boys,	
Coil's, S. Penn Yan, New York	5 00	N. Y. Herald	20 00	Unknown	5 00	per Miss Bloomie	25
A Gent'l'm on Sab. do.	10 00	Cash, A Lady, per Rev. Burleigh	10 00	A Quaker Lady	1 00	Mrs. Rutgers, per H.	
do.	5 00	Rev. Burleigh	14 29	Joseph Pollock, New-		R. Renssen	5 00
		Cash		castle, Pa.	5 00	Unknown	5 00
				Cash	50	Tllos. Truesdale	2 00
				Poof Box	5 13	Sabbath Collection	9 26
				Clinton Tent No 12, 75	75	This cane from over	
				Prof. Child	5 00	the river	2 00
				Mr. Riggs	5 00	Mr. Abbott	2 00
				Ist Cong. Ch. E. Haddeuon, Conu., per W.		you give me a \$2	1 00
				E. Cone	12 18	Never mind the	
				Roberts	8 00	name	15 00
						Two Friends from	
						Indiana	2 00
						Little Cordelia	6 00

A Lady	5 00	Mrs. Winters	1 00	Several Ladies, per	Mr. Jenkins and Friends
A Sister, Sheffield, Mass.	5 00	Three Ladies	2 75	P. Montague	4 00
Mr. Hall	2 00	W., Fishkill Land'g	5 00	Mr. Town	L. J. C., Rutland, Vt.
Friend, China	15 00	Miss Boyd	5 00	S. Murphy, Spring	by Rev. A. D. Smith
A Friend	3 50	A Visitor	1 00	field, Mass.	3 00
Six Dollars	6 00	An Evening Visitor	2 00	Mr. Frisbee	Without a name
Sab. Collection	29 17	R. L. C.	10 00	A Stranger	from L. B. 5 00
J. N. Wilder	10 00	Cash	1 00	J. P. Whitley,	R. A. Chapman 1 00
One who wishes to add his mite to the accomplishment of a good work, per C. Elv	3 00	My Mite	10	Wallingford, Ct.	George Bird 250 00
Infant Class, M. E.		From Visit to Mrs. Chandler's School,	B. C.	50 00	Do. 5 00
Ch. Wheeling, Va	5 00	West Farms	64 09	Edwin Hoyt	Cash 20 00
James M. Low	5 00	Little Cordelia		Miss Mills	J. R. Mudge and Friends, of Earlvile, N. Y., per Rev. P. F. Jones, of the Lexington Ave. Bap. Ch.
A Friend to Poor Children	10 00	Howard	6 00	A Lady, of New York	23 00
		Mrs. Murray	5 00	M. H. Simpson	
		Sab. Collection	53 57	Sab. Collection	
			25	Do.	
			2 00	Little Cordelia	
		Poor Box	2 86	Howard	
					6 00

Donations for the Farm.

September, 1853.	L. & B.	15 00	December, 1853.	New Year's Pre-
A Friend, by Dr. Cheeseman	P. V. Z. L.	20 00	Small Beginnings	sent from the
Cash	W. A. C.	10 00	Friend, by A. V. C.	Prin'l Express
Missionary, Amos-st ²	E. W.	10 00	P. T. Barnum	Co's. N. Y. viz:
Mr. Adams	E. G. B.	10 00	Helen Stuyvesant	Wells, Fargo, &
H. B. Morris	R. T. S.	5 00	J. Green Pearson	Co. 100 00
H. C. Spaulding	A. B. M.	5 00	Cash \$25, Do. \$25,	Adams & Co. 150 00
S. C. Foster	L. S.	5 00	50, 00	Ani. Ex. Co. 150 00
Bapt. Ch., Lansing- burgh	E. W.	5 00	I am glad to see that	Harndens' 50 00
1st Pres. Ch., Do.	B. & S.	5 00	they oppose you	National 50 00
Do.	E. H. C.	5 00	W. J. Spaulding	Several Friends, by
Mrs. D. Stone	Unit. Ch., Brooklyn,	Thos Eells	100 00	A. F. Sterling 76 50
	Rev. Mr. Farley	25 00	Timothy Daniels	Edwards, Sandford
	Do.	75 00	Mr. and Mrs. Roe	& Co. 25 00
	W. M. Richards, by	Two Friends	12 00	Three Ladies of Dr.
		Donaldson	14 00	Hawks' Ch. 55 00
		W. H. Hammersley	14 00	Cong. Church, Penn
Ch., Brooklyn	Friend, by J. H. Rod-	Little Girls	18 00	Yan 18 00
D. H. Reynolds	man	Corning Union Sc'l	20 00	James Requa 100 00
By Henry Day	Cong. Ch., Flushing	Capt. Knight, New	10 00	H. H. Lord 25 00
Ch. of Restoration,	Brooklyn	World	10 00	S. S. Miss. Soc. Cong.
By Mrs. Starr	214 19	Nathaniel Paulding	100 00	Ch., Lebanon, Ct. 30 50
W. C. Gildersleeve	John Casnek, by G.	S. S. Miss. Soc.	Bernard M. Martin 40 00	
Rev. John Rice	G. Spencer	Market St. Ch.	50 00	Bates, Taylor & Co. 50 00
Cash	Proceeds of a Fair			By Do., A Friend
	given by 3 Little			from the Country 5 00
	Girls, Danbury, Ct.	12 18		Cash 5 00
	Cash	Settling Clerks		Renard & Co., per
	Mr. Munger	Banks, at the N.		A. F. Sterling 20 00
Pres. & Cong. S. S.,	By Crotchet	York Clearing		
Battle Creek	D. Clarkson	House, by Geo.		February, 1854.
Ladies	Cash	17 00		Home in the Country 5 00
J. W. Kellogg	Sundry Friends	D. Lyman, Ma-		Geo. Elder 20 00
3 Ladies	Do.	nager		S. S. of Plymouth
Dr. Cheever's Ch.	A Friend to the	125 00		Ch., Brooklyn 25 00
Mr. Roys	Cause	New Year's Pre-		Coll. at do. 167 23
W. R. Painter	Well Wisher	sent from several		Mrs. Amos Palmer
J. G. H. & Co.	J. A. Underwood	Friends, by W.		and Friends 250 00
Curtis, Storrs & Co.	Taggart & Galy	25 00		\$5097 18
J. A. Neiley	Bates	M. K. N., per W. J.		
D. M. K.	10 00	Paulding		

Superintendent's Salary.

In view of all that has been said of this matter, we deem it but justice to Mr. and Mrs. Pease, to state that their private share in the foregoing accounts has been as follows :

1850, minus \$516 87; 1851, Salary received, \$807 44; 1852, do. \$825, 1853, do. \$900; 1854, (3 months) do. \$150.

LITTLE MERCIES.

READER, do you ever witness sorrow in your walks, and pass by on the other side, stifling the voice that bids you pause and aid, with the plea that it is no business of yours, or it is but a common sorrow, or you have not time to spare? Occasions there are indeed, when other duties are so urgent as to forbid the delay of five minutes; but with a view to eases in general, when any slight appeal to self-love would secure the time refused to sympathy, let us look at these pleas for a moment.

Walk a few blocks with us. Haven't time? Yes, you have time, for this is no idle walk. You will not make a shilling by it, to be sure—perhaps it will even cost you one or two—but our word for it you will feel richer, and what is more, be richer for the pains.

We shall not have far to go, before meeting the object of our walk, in this swarming throng of human beings; for we are only in search of—sorrow. "Search" is a queer word to apply to such a quest, in this vale of tears! Is it not a vale of tears then—to you? Not yet; perhaps never. But it is a vale of tears, and of more and sadder tears than you can think, hackneyed as the phrase may sound. Hark! there is a sound of weeping, on our left, audible at this moment in the very crash of omnibus wheels. One or two resolute steps and a hard-money recollection of business, would carry us fairly beyond both the sound and the pity it awakens. But we have a different object this time—not to shut the heart but to open it—so that we will turn and see what makes that ragged little girl cry so bitterly. There she is, by the curb-stone—do you see her?—slowly picking her apples out of the gutter, and wiping them as she lays them so tenderly—for they are very precious, they are food and life, to such as she—in her basket.

"Pooh! she has merely spilt her apples, and will pick them up in three minutes as good as ever. Surely we are not to waste our valuable time over such childish griefs as this! Better spend it in doing some substantial kind of good."

Alas! we never knew a man in the habit of procrastinating his sympathies to a great occasion or a more convenient season, who ever found time for more than a few spasmodic, half-sincere efforts at charity, all his days. This is not "the quality of mercy." It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven, upon the place—any place—beneath. Do you really save yours up till you can wring it out in pailfuls on some grand plantation of collective misery? You will only dry it up, in that way.

But think of this ease. When you and I were children like that, who can tell how balmy was a tender mother's or sister's sympathy to all our childish but heart-piercing griefs! How fond affection flew at the first note of sorrow from our lips, to ask the cruel cause, to dry the tears, to mend the broken joy, or supplant the heavy little misfortune with some greater happiness! Very different is the childhood of that young vagrant. Do you fancy you can realize its bitterness and comfortlessness? Or do you suppose you can comprehend the sweetness and rarity to

her of a kind word such as was so common with us. Say, is it not worth half a minute, even to drop a little balm upon a little wound, in a neglected heart?

See her now. She has got the apples all in order once more, but she still bends over them, weeping inconsolably. Who would have thought it! Her sorrowful story, with its prolixity of sobs and details, patiently heard, discloses how a boy, with pretence of buying an apple, had overturned her basket,—“and” says she, “my money was in there”—holding up the poor remnant, six pennies, in one hand, and pointing with the other to the corner that held her little store,—“and,—and— he grabbed a shilling I had there, and ran away with it!—and”—a redoubled torrent of sobs and cries tells that there is more in it yet than she can speak.

You need not look around so indignantly for the thief! You will never see him; and besides, you can do a better thing than you wish to do to him. There! whic^h did you get such a shilling’s worth as these glad looks, tears dashed away, and that one tender, grateful glance to your face? You have put to flight a throng of terrible fears and sorrows, with that small silver talisman. She now dreads neither hunger, nor beating, nor still crueler disbelief of her story and her loss.

All this is pleasant, all this was worth a moment—and a shilling—to accomplish. But you have done more than this. There was **WRONG** here; and did you ever reflect what kind of seed for harvests to come, **WRONG** is;—when it is left to sink deep and take root in the heart, hundreds after hundreds of times, day after day, from birth to maturity, clasping its roots and intertwining its poisonous branches over all the embittered existence of a human being? Dark scenes of cruelty, demoniac crimes, among those whom **WRONG** has trained thus to its horrid service, yield us sometime glimpses of that deadly harvest, which grows in the deep shades whither good people seldom venture, shunning the light. Is it not a most blessed thing that one act of sweet pity and redress has the power of perhaps a hundred wrongs, to be remembered longer, to more than countervail both their bitterness and their moral poison, and to plant one soft spot in the hardening heart, which wretched years cannot quite incrust!

Are you sure it is quite possible to do only a *little* good?

KINDNESS.—The value of kindness, as a remedy for the ills of life, is beginning to be appreciated. It is now the established specific for insanity: it is the only mitigation of madness. Where a spark of reason is left to the raving maniac, though invisible to every other human eye, it is fanned into life, and soon perceived, by the messenger of mercy. It is but a few years since the most atrocious cruelties were perpetrated, by good people, against those bereft of reason. The age of cruelty is giving way to that of mercy. Kindness is known to be a specific for many forms of disease, and kind nursing for many more. CHRIST’s whole ministry was one of personal kindness. Charity is the great lever of Christianity: by it the messengers of the gospel can open the eyes of pagan blindness: by it the ears of the most obstinate and hardened can be unstopped: by it reason can be restored, and life saved: by it every human ill can be alleviated: by it all obstacles to the progress of Christianity can be removed or diminished.—*New Themes for the Protestant Clergy.*

Leaves from Our Journal.

The Deserted Family.

COULD the Christian public in New York, or one-half, nay one tenth of them, have but a day's experience of what passes at the House of Industry, it would be needless for us to ask for money again. Money would burn the hands that withheld it from the need of God's creatures, pleading for existence at the hands of their fellow creatures, and houseless ones would no more be turned weeping from our doors, for lack of means to give them a day's shelter.

A few months back, when it was the "season" of charity, we could stretch our limits a little, though over-crowded, when an extreme case of distress pleaded irresistibly. But now, stern necessity is our inexorable master. Pity weeps on one side of our street-door, and misery on the other—both comfortless. With our Treasurer overdrawn, giving nearly out of fashion, and charity herself "preparing to go into the country,"—(do we leave no responsibilities behind, in our summer flights, because *our own houses* are empty and closed?)—we cannot, must not, entertain any applications, except for dismissal.

But a few days ago, it seemed too much to bear, when a deserted wife and mother,—young, and newly deserted—the betrayed wife of a book-keeper in one of our hotels, with two sweet infants, one in arms, and the other four years old, must be denied the privilege of leaving her little ones at the House of Industry, while she went in search of some menial employment, to earn their bread. True, this was an extreme case; but the reader little understands how frequent such extreme cases are with us, who imagines that the stern rule of exclusion might have been safely infringed.

She had unbosomed her sad story and her helpless condition to Mrs. Pease, whose compassionate heart was keenly tried, between the inviolable rule and the intense sympathy that strove against it. We passed by, through accident, and heard the case. She knew that there was no hope, and was preparing to go to the dwelling of an acquaintance in the upper part of the city, where she thought she might obtain shelter for the night. When asked whether she had any friends, or any place where her children might be left, while she sought employment,—tears, restrained with resolute effort, forced their way to the corners of her eyes, and looked the sad reply, as she shook her head, and sighed, and turned away.

At this moment the little daughter burst suddenly into loud weeping, which no kindness, or authority, or offered gifts, could pacify. The fit passed off at length, under the mother's influence, and then the little one, clasping her neck, sweetly whispered through her tears, "I am sorry I cried, mother." Poor child, she too was deserted. She thought they had come here to see her father;—so the mother told us, with a heart again ready to overflow. What sad devices had been used, from day to day, to disguise that father's desertion from the affectionate child; and what trials of fortitude must have been endured in her simple inquiries, and tears of hope deferred.

The two had walked many miles of city streets that day, and the child was

almost too weary to stand. They had yet to go nearly to Thirtieth-street. A boy was summoned to carry the little girl to an omnibus, and with the pittance necessary to pay their fare, the deserted little family bore their heavy woes and fears away in silence.

Love at First Sight.

IT is some three months since a tattered, miserable woman, covered with the badges of intemperance and degradation, came to the House of Industry, leading a little daughter of five years old, whose uncommon beauty, though obscured in rags and dirt, showed, by the side of the wreck of a mother to whom she belonged, "like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear." It was the eldest of three as beautiful. Joyfully, in days of hope and affection, the mother had borne them and nursed them. But her husband was dead. Erring, disheartened, her strength spent in the struggle, she was now but too willing to yield the precious charge she could not keep, and begged Mr. PEASE to take her poor little daughter as a gift!

With few words the transfer was completed, and the self-bereft mother went contentedly away. She might have made a worse disposal of the beautiful girl: thousands do!

Two months passed, and the little castaway had become the light of the house. Her good-humor was endless, her countenance was arrayed in smiles, and music was nature to her. She was already one of the sweetest and readiest singers we ever had.

About this time it happened that a gentleman visiting the city on business, and just ready to return home, improved the spare hour remaining before the time of departure, under the guidance of a friend, to acquaint himself with the Five Points House of Industry. A group of children, under charge of an assistant, were amusing themselves in the chapel by singing, and little Mary Ann was among them. The moment that the gentleman entered, his attention was fastened upon her with an interest unaccountable to himself. Every moment that he listened and gazed upon the group, he became more fascinated. Strange to say, the magnetic influence seemed reciprocal; for little Mary Ann quickly felt it in her turn, and sprang forward, extending her arms affectionately towards the stranger. Acquaintance and confidence were of no slow growth after this. All the songs were sung and repeated, till at length the dinner hour of the visitor's hotel admonished him to return. He asked if it would not be possible to obtain the child for adoption. He knew an individual who had lost an only daughter, very much like this little one, and he thought his friend would be glad to adopt the little orphan in her place. Mr. PEASE was absent at "the Farm," but was expected back to town in an hour or two, when, it was promised, the question should be presented.

An hour passed, and the stranger returned, not alone, but accompanied by a lady, who like himself was eager to greet the new-found darling. The child met them with unhesitating gladness, and a scene of affecting tenderness ensued. The bereaved parents—for it was they—felt all the fountains of their buried affection for a lost daughter broken up, and gushing out towards this unfriended child of want. They were on their knees by her side; they bent over her,

caressed her, and wept over her, by turns, almost as if the lost one had returned from the grave. Said he, "We CANNOT go home without this child. Can we have her?"

Mr. PEASE had not returned. Mrs. PEASE was perplexed; for the question admitted of neither reference nor delay. They must start in an hour. Within that time (unless the apparent good fortune of the child was to be sacrificed) the decision was to be made, and the young traveller fitted out for her journey.

Finally, as the child seemed hardly less anxious to go than her new friend to take her, it was concluded to try the gentleman's references, and an assistant was sent off in haste, to make the necessary inquiries. The result was known in half an hour, and proved favorable. The gentleman was a Boston merchant of respectability and religious character. The urgent desire of all concerned, and the touching plea of the attachment so suddenly and mysteriously formed between the parties, were, in fine, too much to be resisted. Little MARY ANN, in another half hour, went on her way rejoicing, to the elegant home of her adoptive parents.

The Lost Children and their Lost Father.

A FEW Sabbaths since, at morning service, one of the most degraded specimens of humanity that ever greeted my vision, came staggering into the Chapel of the House of Industry. His wild and frightful looks, ragged and dirty beyond description, his face bruised and swollen, rendered him an object of disgust and terror. He seemed to look at the children with wonderful interest, occasionally muttering to himself—"Beautiful! beautiful! Oh, that mine were here!" He sat an hour or more, and then with a long earnest look at the children, he staggered out of the chapel, and went up the dark "valley of the shadow of death,"—Cow Bay.

As the bell rang for service in the afternoon, and while the children were clustering together, the same wild looking man staggered in once more. He surveyed the faces of the children with the closest scrutiny; and at length his eyes rested upon two bright-eyed little girls, who were singing one of their little hymns. He sat immovable as a statue during the whole service, gazing intently on the faces of these two children.

The service closed, the congregation dispersed, yet he lingered, and tears came coursing down his face, thick and fast.

Dr. S—— asked him—"what was the matter?"

"I am a drunkard! A wretch—an outcast, homeless, and without a penny. Once I had a home and friends—father, mother, wife, children and hosts of friends who loved and respected me. Time passed on and I became a drunkard. One friend after another left me; still I drank on, and down, down I fell. Father and mother both went down to their graves with broken hearts. My poor wife clung to me, when all others deserted me. I still drank on, pawned one article after another, until all was gone, and when my wife refused to give me her wedding ring, which she had clung to with the tenacity of a death grasp, I felled her to the earth, seized her finger, tore off the ring—and pawned it for

rum. That fatal blow maddened her, and in despair she too drank, and together we wallowed in the gutter.

"Pennyless, we begged our way from Vermont, to this great city. Here we hired a small cellar, in a dark, dismal street, and sent our children out to beg. Many a weary day we spent in that dreary cellar, while our children were wandering the streets, begging for their drunken parents. About forty days since, my little girls went out to beg, and from that hour to this I have not seen them.

"Without food or fire, I clung to my dismal abode, until hunger forced me out, and I then began to search for my children. My degraded wife had been sent to Blackwell's Island, as a vagrant, and alone I went to the Islands, to the House of Refuge, to the Tombs, and in despair I wandered down to the Five Points, and for the last few days I have lived in 'Cow Bay,' among beggars and thieves. To-day I have seen two children, that if they had not looked so clean and neat, and sung so sweetly, I would have called mine. Oh, would to God they were!"

"Tell me the name," said Dr. S.; "and I will see." In a few moments, two interesting little girls, were led towards him. At the first sight of this fearful looking man they shrank back. The poor man sprang to his feet exclaiming, "They are mine! mine! My children, don't you know your poor old father? Come to me my children! Father loves you, he won't hurt you!" He reached out his arms, the little ones were timid at first, but soon they climbed upon their father's knee, while the tears were streaming down his face.

"Kiss your poor drunken father, my children!" But the face of the man was so black and filthy, that not a fit spot could be found. Soon they forgot the dirty face, and remembered their poor degraded father, and each entwined their little arms around his neck, and fondly kissed him, and the elder one said, with a voice that touched every heart,—"Father we are so happy here, we want to stay. Won't you come and live here too, Papa? What makes you drink so? Dear Papa! do sign the pledge, and not drink any more. Mr. PLEASE found us in the street begging, and now we are happy. Do Papa, come and live here, and be good to us, as you used to be!"

The father's heart was overwhelmed; he sobbed and groaned aloud. For more than an hour they sat thus together, till at last the old man arose, still clinging to his children, and exclaimed,—"The pledge! the pledge! I will never drink again!"

I gave him the pledge, and from that hour, he has most faithfully kept it. He is now a man again, engaged in business, earning ten dollars per week, and none would recognize in that well-dressed man,—who still boards in the house—the degraded original whose portrait can still be seen at the House of Industry, daguerreotyped in all its striking deformity and squalor.

T. S. E.

"ONLY ONE LOAF!"

"ONLY one loaf, MR. PEASE! only *one more loaf!*" Such was the entreaty which smote the heart with piteous accents, as we passed in company with the individual named, through a haggard crowd which beset the door of the Five Points House of Industry on a wet and gloomy evening last week. The kind-hearted Missionary groaned for sorrow, as we turned in silence from the petition, and passed on; repeating over and over to himself the imploring words, "*only one more loaf, Mr. PEASE!*" "Oh! what shall I do? I am exceeding my receipts every day, to feed five hundred of these poor creatures, and have been doing so for two months past;—and yet I have to turn away in this manner, with their cries ringing in my ears. *Can you not write something that will start the stream of pity for these poor folks?* They earn all they can; there is not the work of one hand to divide among two pairs of them; and the little they get is reduced to half its value in richer hands, by the oppressive system of grogcery retailing under which they live. Horrible as it is, it is a truth, that the poor are paying at the rate of *sixteen dollars a ton for coal!* and not much less a barrel for the poorest flour, either by the pound or in the shape of wretched bread. When shall we have public arrangements for the destitute, thorough enough and large enough to invite them, one and all, to come and get work, and to come and get food and fuel, not as gratuity, but just at prices as favorable to their miserable means as the rich pay?"

We can add nothing. Let affluence ponder.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

THE TREASURES OF THE CHURCH.—A better idea cannot, perhaps, be given of the sentiments of early Christians on this subject, than is furnished by an incident which occurred in Rome. The liberality shown to the poor had led a Roman officer, in the days of persecution, to believe that Christians had great treasures at their command. Laurentius, one of the deacons or guardians of the poor, was commanded by the Roman Prefect to deliver up the treasures of the Church. He demanded three days to comply with the requisition. In that time he collected from the whole city all the poor taken care of by Christian benevolence, and having assembled, in the courts and porches of one of their churches, the immense multitude of the aged, infirm, lame, blind, diseased, destitute poor, who received constant aid from the hands of Christians, he called upon the prefect, and said, "Come see the treasures of our God; you shall see a great court full of vessels of gold, and talents are heaped up in porches." The Prefect followed, and was shown the assembled poor. "Behold the treasures I promised you. I add to these the widows and orphans; they are our pearls and precious stones, the crown of the church. Take this wealth for Rome, for the Emperor, and for yourself."—*New Themes for the Protestant Clergy.*

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